

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 622.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1857.

PRICE UNSTAMPED. 5d.
(STAMPED..... 6d.)

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.
—New and Popular MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT by the ST. GEORGE'S CHOIR (consisting of twenty-five voices), every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, at a Quarter past Eight.

New LECTURE by J. H. PEPPEL, Esq., on "AQUARIUMS, or OCEAN and RIVER GARDENS;" illustrated with numerous specimens.

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GREAT INCREASE of the DISSOLVING VIEWS and PANORAMAS, illustrating CHINA and the LOCALITIES of the PRESENT WAR, &c., with an interesting LECTURE on the MANNERS and CUSTOMS of the CHINESE, by A. E. SPENCER, Esq.

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NEXT MONDAY EVENING, at Eight, IRISH MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, by J. EDNEY, Esq., assisted by the Misses EDNEY.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

At the ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of this Society, held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, FINCHBURY-CIRCUS, on TUESDAY, Sept. 29th, 1857, the first Seven Candidates from the subjoined list were elected to the benefit of the Institution.

CLOSE OF THE POLL.

Jones, Robert Norton	2753
Roberts, Eliza	848
Chamberlain, John Innes	656
Williams, Thomas	618
Abbott, Eustace W.	582
Barrows, Thomas	463
Martin, Alfred Henry	462
Stribbling, Samuel Barber	364
Parsons, Llywelyn H.	303
Corke, Edward	277
Martin, Henry Slater	159
Jones, James Parsons	192
Stevens, Matthew Henry	146
Neville, Jonathan	117
Roberts, Silas	77
Jones, William	72
Willmore, Henry	71

THOMAS CHALLIS, Chairman.
I. VALE MUMFERY, Hon. Secs.
W. WELLS KILPIN

CLAYLANDS CHAPEL, CLAPHAM-ROAD, will be RE-OPENED on SUNDAY, 11th Oct., when the Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN, A.B., will preach.

PARSON'S-HILL CHAPEL, WOOLWICH, will be OPENED for DIVINE WORSHIP on TUESDAY, October 6th.

In the Morning, at Eleven, a DEVOTIONAL SERVICE will be conducted by the Rev. JOHN COX, late of Woolwich. The Revs. W. B. BOWES, J. LEECHMAN, M.A., R. H. MARTIN, B.A., F. WILLS, &c., will engage in Prayer. In the Afternoon, a SERMON will be Preached by the Rev. ISAAC VAUGHAN, of the Tabernacle; and in the Evening by the Rev. W. LANDELS, of Regent's-park. Services will commence at Three and Seven o'clock.

Dinner and Tea will be provided in the Vestry. Tickets, 1s. 6d. and 1s. each.
Trains leave London-bridge for the Dockyard Station, at 9.50, 10.15 (express), 11, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4.20 (express), 4.30, 4.50 (express), 5.50 (express), 6, 6.40; and Steam-packets leave the West-end and City for Woolwich, every twenty minutes throughout the day.

On the following LORD'S-DAY, October 11th, the Rev. E. S. PRYCE, B.A., of Gravesend, will Preach in the Morning; and the Rev. HARRIS CRASSWELLER, B.A., Minister of the Place, in the Evening. Services to commence at Eleven and Half-past Six o'clock.

SCRIPTURE READERS for OUR TROOPS in INDIA.

A DAY of HUMILIATION and PRAYER having been appointed (OCTOBER 7th), in order that, as a nation, we may implore Almighty God to avert further calamities from our Eastern possessions. On such an occasion each Congregation will probably wish to give of their substance to the Lord. The Committee of the SOLDIERS' FRIEND and ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS' SOCIETY would earnestly entreat, at all events, part of such Collections. They have taken steps to have two Scripture Readers at once at work among the Regiments now in the East. And they would suggest that, next to the claims of the sufferers themselves, our brave Soldiers deserve our sympathy and concern. To afford them the consolations of our Holy Religion, while surrounded by the dangers of war, is our bounden duty. The Committee are also anxious to supply them abundantly with copies of the Scriptures, as well as with other books of interest and instruction. They have done this already, as far as their funds admit; but much yet remains to be done. There is the FINEST MISSIONARY FUND made for our Army in the East, and if they are now supported by the Contributions of these alive to the importance of the present crisis, they can largely increase their efforts. Any additional information will be gladly forwarded, before the day of humiliation, to any Clergyman who may wish to possess it, in order to advocate the cause from his own pulpit.

Signed by order of the Committee,
R. H. HAYNES, (Hon. Secs.)
WILLIAM LEASK,
W. A. BLAKE,)
J. P. WALDO,) Secs.

14 and 15, Exeter Hall.

SCHOLASTIC.—The Rev. T. NICHOLAS, Professor of Theology, Philosophy, and Logic, in Carmarthen College, can RECEIVE as PRIVATE PUPIL the SON of a GENTLEMAN, to pursue his Studies, along with an Officer's Son preparing for Examination for the Civil Service. Special Training. Terms, Sixty Guineas. No extras.

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TWO BE DISPOSED OF, an Old Established GENERAL DRAPERY BUSINESS, in one of the most improving villages in the kingdom, half an hour's train from London bridge station. Or a YOUNG MAN to JOIN the Proprietor as PARTNER, who can command 5000, or 4000, and would take an active part in the business.

Apply by letter only, to Mr. J. H., 17, Fleet-street.

A N APPEAL.—An HUNGARIAN EXILE, whose efforts to obtain Subsidies by his own exertions have hitherto failed of success, makes a confidential appeal to the Goodness of the Readers of the "Nonconformist," to enable him to form a Fund with which he could provide for his future support. Dr. Kahn, 3, Coventry-street, London; and R. Craig, Esq., Dalkeith, Edinburgh, will give any information required, and receive remittances; or communications to be made to "An Hungarian Exile," Post-office, Cleveland-street, London.

VOTES for MIDDLESEX.—Several valuable PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND for SALE, with private access to the river Thames, all fronting the main road, situate near POPE'S VILLA, TWICKENHAM; price from £85 to £200 each, including cost of conveyance.

For particulars apply to W. C. Powell, General Commission Agent, 83, Chiswell street.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.

CARMARTHEN SESSION, 1857-58.

CLASSICAL AND HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT.—Professor Rev. D. LLOYD, M.A., LL.D.—Greek and Latin Classics, Ancient History, Greek and Roman History, the Greek Testament (critically and exegetically), the Early Fathers.

THE HEBREW AND MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.—Professor Rev. WM. DAVIES, Ph.D.—Hebrew and Chaldee, History of the English Language, English History, Algebra and Geometry, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, Trigonometry and Mensuration, Conic Sections, &c.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—Professor Rev. THOMAS NICHOLAS.—Subjects and Works perused in addition to Professor's Prelections.—Natural Theology (Paley), History of Doctrines (Hagenbach), Mental Philosophy (Sir William Hamilton, and Reid), Moral Philosophy (Bishop Butler), Church History (Neander and Gieseler), Biblical Literature (Dr. Davidson and Bishop Marsh), Exegesis (Tischendorf's Text and Alford), Homiletics (Porter and Vinet), History of Ethical Philosophy (Maurice), Rhetoric and Logic (Whately), German.

The Session will commence OCTOBER 5th, at Nine o'clock, when an INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by Dr. LLOYD, the Principal.

Parade, Sept. 13, 1857.

FOREST HOUSE SCHOOL, WOODFORD WELLS, N.E.

Mr. G. F. H. SYKES, B.A. A healthy locality, a comfortable home, and a sound education.

Prospectuses to be had on application.

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MRS. GAMMEN receives a select number of YOUNG LADIES to educate, with her own family, in the usual branches of a sound useful education, including French, Music, and Drawing.

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A good ENGLISH EDUCATION, combining Moral Training, with Latin, French, Mathematics, and Practical Land Surveying. Instruction, oral, wholly given by the Principal; under whose inspection the Scholars constantly are.

Food unlimited, and of the best quality. Vacations short and but twice in the Year. No Extras.

Terms, £6 per quarter, Washing included. Prospectus on application to the Principal, Mr. J. Dyer.

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The MISSES MIALI have for many years pursued a course of Education which has given great satisfaction to the Parents and Guardians of Young Ladies committed to their care. They aim to combine thorough Religious, Moral, and Intellectual Training with a system of Instruction based upon the most approved modern improvements. Careful attention is bestowed upon the domestic comfort of their Pupils. Accomplishments taught by the First Masters. Terms Thirty Guineas per annum.

The ensuing Quarter will commence on the 5th of October.

Prospectuses will be forwarded on application, and references can be made to their brother, E. Miall, Esq., "Nonconformist" Office, Fleet-street, London; the Rev. G. Legge, LL.D. Leicester; and to the Parents of the Pupils.

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ESTABLISHED 1837.

63, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

Capital, One Million. Life, Fire, and Loan business transacted on liberal terms.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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Application for such Advances may be made, post paid, to the Secretary, 32, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

By order of the Board,

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHAIRMAN.

EDWARD MIALI, Esq.

CHAIRMAN OF THE MANCHESTER BOARD.

Sir JAMES WATTS, Mayor of Manchester.

SECRETARY.

LONDON: 25, CANNON STREET.

MANCHESTER: 11, DUCIE PLACE.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and Rates of Premium, re-quoted for any contingency, will be forwarded on application to any of the Agents, to the Secretary for Manchester, John King, Esq., or to the Head Office, 25, Cannon-street, E.C.

H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

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DEFECTIVE

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(Incorporated.)—Deposits received at Six per Cent. Interest, payable half-yearly. Drawing Accounts opened. Bills discounted. Annuities granted.

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A FIXED ALLOWANCE of *£* PER WEEK,
IN THE EVENT OF INJURY BY
ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
may be secured by an Annual Payment of *£* for a Policy in the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE
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No. 64, HIGH-STREET, LEWES.

No. 9, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

No. 52, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

ESTABLISHED MAY, 1844.

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This Company was Established in 1844, for the purpose of opening to the public an easy and unquestionably safe mode of investment, with a high and uniform rate of interest.

The plan of the Bank of Deposit differs entirely from that of ordinary Banks in the mode of employing capital—money deposited with this Company being principally lent upon well-secured Life Interests, Reversions in the Government Funds, or other property of ample value. This class of securities, although not immediately convertible, it is well known, yields the greatest amount of profit, combined with perfect safety. Further, Loans made by the Company are collaterally secured by a Policy of Assurance on the life of the Borrower, or his nominee, effected at a rate of premium which insures the validity of the Policy against every possible contingency.

Thus depositors are effectually protected against the possibility of loss, whilst the large and constantly increasing revenue arising from the premiums on Assurances thus effected yields ample profit to the Company, and provides for all the expenses of management.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS may be opened with sums of any amount, and increased from time to time, at the convenience of depositors.

A receipt, signed by two Directors, is given for each sum deposited.

RATE AND PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

The rate of Interest since the establishment of the Company has never been less than five per cent. per annum; and it is confidently anticipated that the same careful and judicious selection from securities of the description above-mentioned will enable the Board of Management to continue this rate to depositors.

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PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

3, Pall Mall East, London

Forms for opening accounts may be obtained at any of the Branches or Agencies, or they will be forwarded, post free, on application to the Managing Director.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

Instituted 1820.

T. GEORGE BARCLAY, Esq., Chairman.

MARTIN T. SMITH, Esq., M.P., Deputy-Chairman.

One-third of the Premium on Insurances of 500*l.* and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the Policy, to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of 50*l.* and upwards, on the security of Policies effected with this Company, for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent., of the Profits are assigned to Policies every fifth year, and may be applied to increase the sum insured, to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future Premiums.

At the fifth appropriation of Profits for the five years terminating January 31, 1856, a reversionary bonus was declared of 1*l.* 10*s.* per cent. on the sums insured, and subsisting additions for every Premium paid during the five years. This bonus, on Policies of the longest duration, exceeds 2*l.* 5*s.* per cent. per annum on the original sums insured, and increases a Policy of 1,000*l.* to 1,638*l.*

Proposals for insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 16, Pall-mall, London; or to any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

BONUS TABLE.

SHOWING THE ADDITIONS MADE TO POLICIES OF 1,000*l.* EACH.

Date of Insurance.	Amount of Additions to Feb. 1, 1851.	Addition made as on Feb. 1, 1856.	Sum payable after Death.
1820.....	<i>£</i> s. d. 523 16 0	<i>£</i> s. d. 114 5 0	<i>£</i> s. d. 1638 1 0
1825.....	882 14 0	103 14 0	1486 8 0
1830.....	241 12 0	93 2 0	1334 14 0
1835.....	185 3 0	88 17 0	1274 0 0
1840.....	128 15 0	84 13 0	1213 8 0
1845.....	65 15 0	79 18 0	1145 13 0
1850.....	10 0 0	75 15 0	1085 15 0
1855.....	—	15 0 0	1015 0 0

And for intermediate years in proportion.

The next appropriation will be made in 1861.

Insurances, without participation in Profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

SAFE INVESTMENTS.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETIES receive Deposits of 5*l.* and upwards to 10,000*l.*, at Six per Cent. interest. Ample Security. No partnership liability.

R. G. PEACOCK, Manager.

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36A, MOORGATE-STREET, (East Side).

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BANK OF DEPOSIT.—Deposits are now received at 5*l.* per cent.

BANK for SAVINGS.—Interest, 4*l.* per cent.

Annuities Granted on liberal terms.

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N.B. Deposits for Three Months certain are received at 5½ per cent., and for Six Months certain at 5¼ per cent.

ANDREW J. ROBY, Managing Director.

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Portland, St. John, N.S., or Halifax, for *£*7

New York, Quebec, Boston, St. John, N.B. 8

Montreal, Toronto, Buffalo, Hamilton..... 9

To Australia by First Class Ships, for 14

Apply to Geo. Stonier, Manchester.

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Gold, 40 Guineas. 30 Guineas. 20 Guineas.
Silver, 20 15 10
Every Watch skillfully Examined, Timed, and its performance guaranteed.

Having been manufactured for the express purpose of Presentation, every Watch has received special attention, so that public bodies who desire to present a valuable and lasting memorial, will find an unfailing Timekeeper and an elegant work of art, at a very moderate price. Gold Chains to suit.

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MAPPINS' "SHILLING" RAZOR, sold everywhere, warranted good by the Makers, MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67, King William-street, City, London, where the largest stock of Cutlery in the World is kept.

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MAPPINS' DRESSING CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS, sent direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield, to their London Establishment, 67, King William-street, City, where the largest stock in the world may be selected from.

MAPPINS' PLATED DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, in cases of twelve and eighteen pairs, are of the most elegant designs and first-class quality.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 622.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1857.

PRICE UNSTAMPED... 5d.
STAMPED... 6d.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON RAGGED SCHOOLS.

It is natural, we must admit, that men should look at the objects which present themselves to their view, through the medium of the craft to which they have been trained. Outward things are, to most of us, as we ourselves colour them—and that which constitutes to any mind the glory of an object, of a principle, of a trait of character, or a mode of action, is but the reflection of those rays of thought or feeling which proceed from the mind itself. We are often said, chameleon-like, to take the hue of surrounding circumstances. It is, perhaps, a profounder truth, that we impart to circumstances the hue in which they appear to ourselves. What a sunny life this is to a cheerful heart! What a gloomy one to a morbid and sensitive spirit! How differently the same thing shows itself to different men! How universally, albeit unconsciously, are our views tinged by our professions and avocations! It would seem as though our convictions resulted from affinities in ourselves for somewhat that is latent in the matters with which we come in contact—and that those affinities are established still more by training than by nature. Controversialists, perhaps, not sufficiently attentive to this fact, look, on that very account, the grace of Catholicity. Every man has what the Germans call his individual "stand-point"—and in passing his conclusions under review, it is always fitting to bear in mind what that is.

Lord John Russell is a man whose power and worth are mainly due to his moral affinities. His rank has given him rare opportunities—his mental vigour has qualified him to profit by them—but neither his rank nor his strength of intellect, nor both together, would have raised him to his present eminence. He would not have been one of the foremost men of his age, nor would he have continued until now, in spite of his mistakes, to gather towards himself the respect of his countrymen, but for the strong attraction which draws the sympathies of his being towards the moral element of every question he touches. It is this which gives weight, dignity, and nobility to so many of his speeches—this that commands esteem even where difference of opinion, or coldness of demeanour may alienate affection. The man in him is superior to the statesman. His tastes are elevated—his purposes great—his natural sympathies noble. He tends by the gravitation of his character towards the things which benefit humanity and loves best that which reason and religion unite in declaring to be best. Truth, liberty, philanthropy, Christianity—when called by either of these he lends a ready and respectful ear.

Lord John's weakness has sprung out of, and is inseparably associated with, his profession. He is a politician—a statesman. He has spent a lifetime in the House of Commons—acting with political parties, managing them, making laws for the empire, guiding its destinies. That is his stand-point. He looks at everything from that position. He handles every question with a Parliamentary bias. Legislation is the highest and surest form of action known to him—at least,

for national purposes. He seems to fancy that nothing can be settled and stable until it is settled by Act of Parliament. Mind, manners, morals, and religion—all fall within the scope of statesmanship, according to his view. Something may be done for each by spontaneous effort—he is too candid to deny that—but it cannot be done completely, nor regularly, nor in the highest style. We must have a national system of education. We must have a State Church. He aims to enshrine his best ideas in law—till he has done that, he regards them as only imperfectly developed. Meanwhile—and this is his best characteristic—he does not refuse to avail himself of what he deems inferior forms of action, so that the ends be good. His moral affinities carry him unfailingly towards every truly beneficial project. His purposes are almost always praiseworthy—and he will cheerfully work for them with such means as he has at hand. But his habits overpower his nature. He is ever pining to substitute the will of the statesman for the promptings of the man—to reduce all his modes of action to the traditional and professional model—to base all high endeavours upon a legislative foundation.

Take, as an illustration, his speech at Sheffield, last week, at the annual meeting of the Ragged Schools. The evil to be combated by these humble but most useful institutions presents itself to his mind in the strongest light, and stirs his sincerest desires to abate, and, if possible, extinguish it. He speaks like a man deeply interested in his subject. "It is a reproach," says he, "to a Christian nation that there should be boys and girls running about who have no means of sustenance, no one to teach them what is their duty to God and their neighbours, and without the means of any honest employment by which to earn their bread." "It is very easy," he truly observes, "to lament this state of things—it is still more easy to blame the persons who commit these offences. But I really do think it is the duty of society not only to lament and blame, but also to endeavour to remedy the evil." Most true—and, perhaps, it is one of the most hopeful features of our times, that many men of high position, conspicuous amongst whom stands the noble member for London, who discern this blot in our social state, and are most anxious to efface it. Lord John, however, cannot look at this national reproach without feeling strong twitches of the habit which has mastered him, nor without evincing a longing—if it were found possible—to apply legislation to the removal of it. "Then there comes the question—a vast and mighty question, upon which men of the greatest intellect in former times and in the present times have employed their understandings, endeavouring to promote measures which they thought conducive to the good end—namely, the question whether by any system of Poor Laws, or any system of national education, we could provide for these cases." The difficulties in the way of thus meeting the evil have proved insuperable hitherto—but his lordship marks out a line of procedure which he thinks would greatly diminish them. He plainly regards it as a happy day in prospect when, the difficulties to which he has alluded having been removed, Parliament will be free to bring its power to bear upon the evil—and speaks in a lamenting tone that "we have not yet arrived at that state of opinion, or that state of education."

Having thus indicated the mode of action which would be most congenial with his tastes, he throws aside his professionalism, and gives free play to his better nature. "It is therefore absolutely necessary," he continues, "as it appears to me, whether you will look upon it that the state of difference is for ever to subsist, or whether you suppose that in time we shall get over these difficulties, that, for the present at least, the voluntary efforts of those who love mankind, and who have a feeling of regard for their neighbours and for the safety of society, should combine in endeavouring to provide by

what are called Ragged Schools, and by schools of a similar description, a supply for the wants to which I have adverted." Having thus cast himself upon the voluntary principle, he hastens to ply the highest motive to increased activity, and larger benevolence. He thinks far more might be done by it than is done. "Can any one say that we have hitherto done our utmost in this respect? Is there not still a great defect, a great want of effort, for this purpose? Have those who have been blessed with affluence, as a consequence, it may be, of their own application and industry in the various trades which are pursued in this country, used those means for the improvement of their fellow-creatures as well as for the enjoyment of those luxuries and comforts which wealth has placed within their reach?" The noble lord warms with his own beneficent exertion. He begins to appreciate the desirableness of cultivating a spirit of self-reliance in the poor. "I know," he says, "that there does exist in this country a wholesome spirit of independence, which induces those who wish education either for themselves or for their children, rather to pay for what they receive, and thus to be under no obligation to any one, than to receive eleemosynary grants for their education." The noble lord gives instances in support of this observation—striking instances they are, too. And he concludes, "Now, it is a most valuable thing to cultivate that feeling: I believe that this Ragged Schools' Institution ought not to go one inch beyond the purpose for which it was intended, and that if you were successful in giving education to the children and parents freely and without payment, who could well afford to pay for it, you would be doing injury instead of benefit, and that a certain degradation of mind would accompany the reception of it."

The advice which Lord John gives to the managers of the Ragged Schools' Institution at Sheffield, we venture to commend to his own consideration. Why seek to undermine the self-reliance of parents and children who are well able to pay for the education they receive, by eleemosynary grants from the Privy Council? The whole system of State interference with the education of the people, proceeds in direct violation of this advice. The class supposed to be benefited by it are precisely those who do not really stand in need of it. And yet the great aim of the advocates of National Education, such as Lord John Russell, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Milner Gibson, is the establishment of Free Schools. We oppose that aim, because we believe that, so far as the working classes of this country neglect the education of their offspring, they do so because they want the will rather than the power—and that, so far as the *proletaire* classes are concerned, no public provision of Free Schools could reach them. In short, we regard it as a superfluous putting together of public machinery which will displace a vast amount of active philanthropy, deteriorate the self-reliance of the poorer classes, and furnish, in the end, neither more nor better education than we have already. And when Lord John Russell speaks as a man, and not as a politician, he entirely bears us out in our opinions.

THE STATE-AID QUESTION IN AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

VICTORIA, July 21st, 1857.

I embrace the earliest opportunity to inform you that on the 15th inst. the bill for the abolition of State-aid to religion was brought in and read a second time by the Attorney-General. The debate was short, very superficial, and unworthy of the subject; but the fact is, it is worn threadbare. I am not aware that a single petition was presented on either side; but that does not prove apathy or indifference to the question; on the contrary, it may be regarded as a silent but decided expression of public conviction that the pernicious grant is doomed and must go. Many of its recipients admit it to be an evil, and that it ought to be abolished; and that a really hearty defender of it is indeed a *rara avis*. It was the common sentiment of the people of this colony which

induced the Government to propose the repeal of the grant. That is indisputable, and if the Legislature had not given early attention to it, the voice of the people would soon have rolled through the land like repeating thunders. Public opinion was freely expressed prior to and during the elections; indeed State-aid was the principal test at the hustings. By common consent it was condemned to a speedy annihilation; and members were sent to the Parliament solemnly pledged to that. It was only reasonable to vote that sufficient time should be given for the introduction of the subject, and we were careful to avoid a perilous precipitancy. Mr. Sargood, who is entitled to the esteem and thanks of every Nonconformist, has been our principal leader, although not prominently so. By judicious caution, unremitting effort, careful collection of statistics, and certain preliminary steps in the House of Assembly, he prepared the way for the introduction of the bill which has passed the second reading by a majority of 32 to 20. In that majority are the names of Mr. O'Shanassy and Mr. Gavan Duffy, both Roman Catholics. The Catholic body are thus virtually committed by their two principal representatives, and may now be ranked among the Voluntaries.

As far as the Lower House is concerned, the question is settled, but we have an Upper House, and whether the bill will find favour in the eyes of an absolute majority of the honourable gentlemen who sit there remains to be seen. However, hope is bright and strong; and if we be defeated this session, the next will no doubt bring us victory.

I am able to furnish gratifying intelligence from Tasmania, which contains evidence that our colonial climates are not favourable to the State Church principle. The Puseyite College is no more. Dr. Nixon, the Bishop of Tasmania, founded it four years ago with great éclat. He is an ultra-Tractarian, and for a time he imposed upon the credulity of the members of the Church of England in that colony, who had previously been evangelical. They gave their money freely to establish this college. The bishop secured to himself the sole control of the institution. It soon became evident that it was a mere school for the propagation of Tractarianism. The complaints and protests of evangelical clergymen and others were treated with contempt, and the result is now manifest. This bishop, on his arrival in Tasmania, attempted to rule the Government and every denomination of Christians. He tried to establish an ecclesiastical court, but the Presbyterians and Independents took the matter up and completely demolished his scheme. Since that time the evangelical clergy have been driven out and persecuted in various ways, and he has brought the Church of England into a very low and miserable state.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE DISSENTING MINISTERS OF SHEFFIELD.

On Saturday Lord John Russell received an address from the Nonconformist ministers of Sheffield at the residence of Mr. Alderman Hoole. The address, which was read by the Rev. H. Batchelor, after eulogising his lordship's services in the causes of constitutional and religious freedom, went on to say,

Since your lordship will be aware that we differ from you, not only in some of the practical details of religious feeling, but even in some of its fundamental principles, we have a great desire to acknowledge, with unabated thankfulness, the great and varied services of your lordship on behalf of religious liberty, and to express the earnest hope that the administrative sagacity and uprightness of your lordship may long be employed to advance the moral and social welfare of our country.

We are especially glad that your presence in Sheffield allows us an opportunity to declare our sympathy with your lordship under the imputations which have been cast on some late acts of your public conduct, and which the circumstances of the Government and the nation prevent your answering. May we also be permitted to assure your lordship that we honour the delicate and dignified reserve which your lordship has maintained, and that we have the fullest confidence that when the posture of affairs will justify an explanation, we shall discover the moral consistency and the honour which your lordship has ever manifested, as a nobleman, statesman, and patriot of Great Britain. We remain, my lord, your lordship's obliged and faithful servants. (Signed by all the Nonconformist ministers in the town.)

In reply, his lordship expressed himself as much gratified by the address which had been presented to him. He did not wish it to be thought that all the honour which seemed to be attributed to him could be justly claimed, as many others had laboured with himself in carrying those measures, and he owed a great deal to the state of public sentiment that he was enabled to successfully secure those important objects. His lordship was pleased to express the high admiration which he had ever felt for the conduct of Protestant Dissenters in their past history, and referred expressly to their conduct at the time of the accession of the House of Hanover, when their moderation allowed them to abstain from pressing claims which were justly due, but to which the administration of the country could not at that time have yielded. The same moderation had ever marked their political conduct. He believed them to be the firmest supporters of the throne, and to be warmly attached to the institutions of the country. There might be some points on which he differed from them, but he was happy that he had been able to co-operate with them in the attainment of certain great measures for religious freedom. He trusted that their future history would be marked with the same firmness, and also with the same consideration of all

the interests of the state, as their past history had been. His lordship was especially gratified by the references to his public conduct.

I have ever been convinced (he said), that whatever opinions may gain ground for a time—owing to certain speakers or writers, who have been exalted into temporary notice, giving prominence to their opinions—that Englishmen are not long deceived by such opinions as to the character of any statesman. It has been rightly noticed in the address presented to me, that the time has not yet arrived in which to make full explanations as to my conduct at Vienna. Being employed as the confidential servant of my sovereign, I thought it better that my reputation of a statesman should suffer injury than that I should make untimely explanations. Most certainly I believed at the time—though I might be mistaken—that the measures I proposed and supported were for the interests of my country; though perhaps I have thought more of the interests of my country than I am bound to say, the prevailing passions of the times. (Applause.)

The deputation then withdrew.

REVISION OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE.—The *Weekly Register*, a Roman Catholic journal, makes the following announcement: "We are authorised to state that, in accordance with the decrees of the last synod of Westminster, which have lately been returned from Rome with the approbation of the Holy See the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster has entrusted the preparation of a corrected version in English of Holy Scripture to the care of Dr. Newman."

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN TURKEY.—A correspondent has sent us a statement which tends to prove the good faith of the Turkish Government in carrying out the religious liberty guaranteed both to Christians and Mohammedans. At Constantinople a Turk and his wife and child have been baptized by the American missionary, Dr. Hamelin, with the name of "Freeman." It appears that on the 3rd inst. two officers of the Porte went to the office of Dr. Hamelin, after previous notice, to investigate the case of the Freeman family, converted from Mohammedanism to Christianity. Dr. Hamelin at first demurred, but a strict examination took place. The officers of the Porte examined Mr. Freeman. The object was to ascertain whether he had been driven from Islamism to Christianity by any trouble or supposed wrongs, but the answers were deemed satisfactory by the Turkish authorities. Mrs. Freeman was then subjected to the same ordeal, after which it was arranged that the Turkish lady and her daughter should have an interview together. The result convinced Dr. Hamelin that there was no compulsion in the case, and the ceremony was therefore performed. The account adds, "It is the will of his Majesty our Sovereign, and it has become the established law of the empire, that every subject without any exception shall enjoy entire religious freedom. The Mussulman is now as free to become a Christian as the Christian is free to become a Mussulman." Two days previously Dr. Hamelin married a young Protestant Armenian to a Turkish lady who had been baptized in Malta.—*Times*.

CONVERSIONS TO PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—The *Siecle* describes the conversion to Protestantism of a considerable number of the inhabitants of the Vienne, and praises the conduct observed by the Protestant clergymen in this circumstance. It says, "Some few years ago there was not a single Protestant in Neuville, the chief department of Vienne. In 1849 several inhabitants asked permission of the mayor to invite a Protestant clergyman to expound to them his doctrines—not that they were Protestants, but that they might decide on their future conduct. The mayor, like a prudent man, advised the petitioners to reflect well on their request; he did not wish to refuse them the practice of a right, but he at the same time wished to avoid the reproach of having advised them to act with rash haste. The advice of the mayor was followed; two years were passed in reflection, and in 1851 a deputation waited on the Protestant clergyman of Poitiers and invited him to visit their town and expound to them the principles of the Protestant faith. This invitation was accepted, and the clergyman, accompanied by a colleague, held two conferences in Neuville, at which from 500 to 600 persons were present. After the second conference, the ministers, far from seeking to impose their faith on the inhabitants, declared that they would not return again to the town without a formal invitation. A written appeal to them was speedily covered with signatures, and at the third sitting a formal Protestant service was performed. Nearly 200 persons had freely embraced the Reformed faith. We call the attention of our readers to the character of the Protestant propaganda, which we should be happy to see imitated in every religious propaganda."

Religious Intelligence.

NEW COLLEGE—INAUGURAL SERVICE OF THE REV. DR. HALLEY.—A special service in connection with the settlement of the Rev. R. Halley, D.D., as principal of New College, was held on Friday evening last at the Poultry Chapel. The proceedings were commenced by singing a hymn; after which the Rev. S. Berne read the Scriptures and offered prayer. The Rev. John Stoughton, of Kensington, closed an interesting address by saying,—"During the first session, there were fifty-three students in the college; but, at its close, some were advised to withdraw, and this thinned the ranks to forty-eight; and for several sessions the number continued small. The lowest number of students they had had was in the session of 1853-4, when there were forty-three; and the highest number was during the session which had

just closed, during which there were sixty-three. They hoped to commence the next session with sixty-eight students, of whom eighteen were lay. Since the opening of the college, two changes had taken place in the professorships. Professor Newth had succeeded the Rev. Philip Smith in the department of mathematics and ecclesiastical history, and now Dr. Halley was about to succeed Dr. Harris. Their prayers were asked that evening for an institution that linked itself to older memories, and was based on ecclesiastical principles, that it might promote the glory of God, prosper under his smile, and be strong in the strength which cometh from Him. A hymn was then sung, after which the Rev. James Stratten addressed the new professor on the duties of his office. The Rev. John Watson, president of Hackney College, then offered prayer. The Rev. George Smith addressed the congregation. The proceedings were concluded by the doxology and benediction. On Monday evening a *soirée* was held at New College, which was attended by a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen, who, after partaking of tea and other refreshments, crowded the fine library to listen to Dr. Halley's inaugural lecture. Professor Godwin having read some suitable portions of Scripture, a hymn was sung, and Dr. Allott engaged in prayer. Professor Godwin, in a few genial and kindly sentences, then introduced the new Principal of the college, who forthwith commenced his lecture. The interest it excited was testified by the close attention of his audience, only interrupted here and there by tokens of pleasure and applause. At its conclusion, the Rev. Dr. Alexander engaged in prayer, and the meeting separated.

FOREST-HILL CHAPEL, SYDENHAM, was opened for public worship on Tuesday, September 22nd. The introductory prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Pontypool College. The dedicatory prayer was presented by the Rev. G. Rose, Bermondsey. An able sermon on "The Proprieties of Christian Worship" was delivered by the Rev. W. Brock. The Rev. C. J. Middleditch closed the service with prayer. In the afternoon a public meeting was held, A. T. Jay, Esq., in the chair, when addresses were given by the Revs. Dr. Thomas, Dr. Spence, Poultry Chapel; J. Davis, Rochester; S. Green, C. J. Middleditch, J. Bigwood, &c.; and letters of apology were received from the Revs. Dr. Angus, Dr. Campbell, S. Manning, J. Steer, F. Tucker, A. MacLaren, and J. Toone, Esq., Sarum. The introductory portion of the evening service was conducted by the Revs. A. Mackennel, J. Davis, Rochester; and an eloquent sermon was delivered by the Rev. W. Landels, on "The Greatness and Condescension of God." The Rev. W. Jones concluded the exercises of the day by imploring the Divine blessing.

MIDDLEWICH.—The Rev. W. B. McWilliam has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Queen-street, Middlewich; and commences his labours on Sunday next, the 4th October.

SCRIPTURE READERS FOR OUR TROOPS IN INDIA.—We would call attention to an advertisement elsewhere, from which it appears that the Soldiers' Friend and Army Scripture Readers' Society have already sent two Scripture readers to the British regiments in the East, and request a portion of the collections that may be made on the Fast Day with a view to increase that number.

Correspondence.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND IDOLATRY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—A Christian cannot ignore the Divine hand in the fearful tribulation which has come on us and our families from the Indian mutinies. The terrible denunciations of sacred Scripture on the people who dishonour God have come upon us to the uttermost. That peculiar family dishonour which would seem to be the very acme of human trial, and the very exhaustion of an enemy's malice and scorn, has in an unprecedented manner befallen us. Rachel weeping for her children, because "they are not," is the type of moderate grief, compared with the mothers and sisters of Britain, who mourn for their beloved ones, cut off by vilest indignities and cruel tortures. The scroll that will transmit the history of many of our noble families, is one written within and without with lamentation.

The English reader, however, can form but a faint idea of the actual horrors through which our countrymen and countrywomen have passed, or rather from which they have passed into dishonoured graves. It is those who know India, and have mixed with its idolatrous and wicked people, who can appreciate the terrible nature of the last few months' sufferings.

I have myself, in my missionary duties, often come into contact with those whose very presence seemed a hell. Rage and scorn and blasphemy from the Mohammedan with an adulterous eye, and polluted lips; deceit and treachery, with malignity and cruelty from the Hindu; these things have often made my flesh creep, and heart quail, and I have felt that the mere society of such would be a terrible hell. And this experience has been in times of peace, and almost adulation of the English. What must such characters have become when the prestige of British power has seemed to have departed, and confusion and anarchy have prevailed, and lust and cruelty known no checks?

I have said that, as Christians, we ought to recognise the Divine hand. In these great cities of India, has there been such evil, as that the very sound makes every ear tingle, and every heart ache, and has not the Lord done it? Is it not he who has allowed, for some solemn lesson or some judicial purpose, hell, as it were, to break its barriers for a while? In this mighty whirlwind of human passion and devilish malice, do we not hear the voice of Jehovah, the great and terrible God—the holy and the jealous One?

The deaths of the brave ones, and the slaughters of the innocent, and the dishonour of the pure—do they say nothing of the displeasure of the Almighty God?—

not indeed against the sufferers themselves, but against some one or other! against the officers and governors appointed by Britain, or against Britain herself? Do we not read without a Daniel as an interpreter, on the blood-stained walls of our Indian Delhis and Cawnpores, "Mene Tekel"?

Oh, that this subject may be taken up in the press, in the pulpit, and in Parliament, with the wisdom of the wise, the indignation of those jealous for the Divine honour, and with burning words of an inspired eloquence! To such who may be honoured to take a share in the agitation of this great question, allow me to furnish one or two facts, which shall add weight to their words, and poignancy to their arguments.

I have been residing in Gujarat, Bombay Presidency, nearly fourteen years. What have I seen and heard there as regards Government's boasted neutrality on the subject of religion? Or rather what have I witnessed as regards Government's direct support of heathenism and Mohammedanism?

The native objectors to the truths I have preached have often replied to me, "If our religion were not true, your Government would not maintain it. It is only you missionaries who preach up this new faith. Government knows better." On inquiring into the grounds of their remark, they have pointed me to such and such a temple, saying, "The collector sahib (or magistrate) gives us so much money yearly for its support." And this has been the fact. Throughout the collectorate of Gujarat, hundreds of temples of Sheva, or Mahadeva, the symbol of the generative power, the foulest Chemosh that ever found a place in a Pantheon on this earth, are kept up by money drawn from the state treasury, and disbursed by the hands of the English magistrate. From him the officiating Brahmins or other officiating priest receives his stipend, or the Mohammedan Sayad receives his remuneration.

In this way is the idolatrous worship of the country kept up. The zeal of the idolaters themselves may be too low to sustain the fabric or to support the officiating priest, but the Government keeps up the whole.

In order to get the money, the parties concerned must show a certificate to the effect that the ceremonies have been maintained, and thus, whether the people regard the temple and its rites or not, the few interested persons take care that its efficiency is maintained. It is a certainty that hundreds of temples would go to ruin, so faint is the zeal of the people, were it not for the continued patronage of the British rulers.

Thus is the sublime prophecy of Isaiah reversed, in its terms, and Christian rulers become nursing fathers and nursing mothers to the vilest system of idolatry. Do they ponder these things? Do they forget that God is jealous of his glory?

To show to what a depth our governors have consented to demean themselves, let me give the following case:—

A magistrate having entered on his duties, received the several customary applications for "grants in aid." Amongst the rest of time-honoured claims, was one presented by a man for a certain annual allowance for the support of hungry mangy dogs, whose maintenance constitutes a large fund of religious merit. The magistrate was disgusted, and protested against the appropriation of funds for such a purpose. The answer was, "All his predecessors had admitted it, from the time of taking the country." The magistrate could not then formally refuse it. What did he do? He tried to weary out the applicant by demanding a list of the dogs, their number, then their sex, then their colour, &c. This humorous way of meeting the case fairly baffled the applicant, and he was no more heard of. This fact I had from the lips of the magistrate himself. Another applicant demanded money for burning oil at a Mohammedan saint's tomb. This claim had always been admitted, and in this case it was negatived by some other humorous process. Had it been referred to Government, doubtless, the reply would have been, "Observe the customs of the country, and the obligations into which we entered when we took possession. Our good faith must be observed."

From a pamphlet just issued ("A Few Remarks on the Present Crisis of Indian Affairs," Darton and Co., London) it is stated with authority, as it is published on the spot, that each of the collectorates or magistracies of the Bombay Presidency pays annually, on an average, 25,000 rupees, or 2,500*l.* sterling, making a total of 30,000*l.* Can a Government be guiltless before God, who thus upholds the most satanic system that ever had shape and name on the earth? What are these temples, and what is the worship? Let the magistrate say, before whom culprits are brought who have in the temple (as of Dakon in Gujarat) cut off the ears or fingers of the devotees, so as to secure their jewels—or let Hindu husbands and parents say, whose daughters or wives have been corrupted by the priests in the winding galleries, where they are shut out from sight—or the poor hapless girls who are formally given in marriage to the grun idol, and are styled his wives, so as to cover the hateful cupidity of the priests, whose paramours they are. These temples are the most prolific source of crime that can be conceived, and yet the Indian rupee, on whose face is the superscription of our British Queen, is given to keep up its rites.

Another efficient method of maintaining the superstitious institutes of the country is, rendering the honour of salutes to native princes on the occasion of their going forth for idolatrous worship.

On the birthday of the elephant-headed Gaupati, the Guicomar of Baroda goes forth for worship. Native troops, under the command of British officers, are marched out of cantonments to meet his Highness.

The people say, of course, Government honours Gaupati, otherwise, why should the soldiers salute him on that day? A British officer was commanded to go forth on this occasion. He respectfully declared he could not go. Happily, his conscientious scruples were respected, otherwise he would have been tried by a court-martial, and might have been cashiered.

I presented a memorial some ten years ago to the East India Company on this subject. The Bombay Government received it courteously, and forwarded it to the Court of Directors. The press in Bombay gave it a wide publication, and it secured the sympathies of most of the community, but no alteration has been made up to the present day.

The idol Gaupati still calls out the Guicomar prince, the prince calls out the British, and the British call out their troops, and Gaupati has therefore the credit of calling out the whole, and its priests laugh in their sleeve at their own power—the makers of gods, and the rulers of rulers.

I have only presented the more prominent facts,

hoping that some one possessing legislative influence may vigorously take up the matter. It is high time to awake; the judgments of God are on India. Let us seek to meet them by a political righteousness. The temple of Jugger-nauth has been handed over to its own priests and votaries. Let the hundreds of temples of Gujarat cease to be maintained by Government grants, from the proceeds of the lands of which they are the proprietors.

I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely,
W. CLARKSON.

Brading, Isle of Wight, Sept. 25.

P.S.—It should be understood by the reader, lest we should unduly criminate the "powers that be," that Government disburses the above sums for idolatrous worship out of the revenues of the lands or villages. Each village has its own allowed drawbacks out of the revenue it furnishes to the collector. The most serious item is for its own worship. This claim is admitted, and the collector becomes the paymaster to the priest or family on whom the conduct of the ceremonies devolves.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

The following telegraphic despatches were published by yesterday morning's papers. The first received through Cagliari from Malta is as follows:—

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 27.

The *Pottinger*, from Bombay, reached Suez last night, with intelligence to the 31st of August.

General Havelock's force made a second advance towards Lucknow on the 4th of August, but was again obliged to fall back. There have been two more engagements with the rebels, in each of which the latter lost their guns. General Havelock returned to Cawnpore on the 13th.

The latest advices from Delhi are to the 12th of August. The insurgents continue to suffer defeat in every encounter with our troops. General Nicholson has reached the camp. His column had arrived to within one day's march of Delhi.

At Agra, on the 7th of August, all remained quiet.

There is no intelligence from Lucknow, but the garrison is believed still to be safe.

General Lloyd has been suspended, and is to be brought to trial.

The Maharajah Gholab Singh died on the 2nd of August.

The 26th Native Infantry mutinied at Meerut, and murdered their commanding officer Major Spencer. The mutineers had fled, but were intercepted, and completely cut up.

The mutiny in the 27th Bombay Infantry has been entirely suppressed. Only 200 men of the regiment had revolted, but another, being stationed at Rutenagherri, has been disarmed.

The 12th Bombay Native Infantry have been disarmed at Nusseerabad in consequence of their insubordination, and of the threatening attitude they assumed while endeavouring to protect a trooper of the 1st Lancers, who had openly incited his comrades to mutiny. They did not proceed to active violence.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Belgaum, and several Mohammedans who have been convicted of treason have been executed. A plot to attack the 2nd Europeans on their arrival at Belgaum has been discovered. The traitors were arrested and executed.

At Mount Aboo fifty men of the Joudpore Legion mutinied on the 21st August. They were driven away and had retreated towards Erinpoora.

Central India continues tranquil.

The Hon. J. P. Grant has been appointed Lieut.-Governor at Allahabad.

The 8th Madras Cavalry, on their refusal to proceed to Bengal, had been disarmed.

A company of European artillery had arrived at Bombay from Bushire.

The banks have lowered their rate of interest, but there is no improvement in Government securities. The import market shows signs of improvement.

The second despatch is dated Trieste, Monday, and is as follows:—

The steamer *Bombay* arrived here this morning at 10 45 a.m. in 119 hours from Alexandria, which port she left on the 23rd of September.

The India and China mails left Alexandria on that day, with dates from Calcutta to the 24th of August; Madras, 28th of August; Ceylon, 1st of September; Hong Kong, 8th of August; and Shanghai, 30th of July.

General Nicholson's column was to join General Wilson's forces on the 13th of August.

General Havelock returned to Cawnpore on the 13th of August.

The 8th Regiment of Madras Cavalry, having refused to proceed on service to Calcutta, have been disarmed.

A portion of the 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry has been disarmed.

A portion of the Joudpore Legion had mutinied at Mount Aboo.

The native artillery at Dumdum has been disarmed.

Lord Elgin was to leave Calcutta for China on the 25th of September.

At Calcutta the market remained unchanged. Government securities have again fallen. Freights have declined.

Despatches with similar information have been received at the Foreign Office. We need not repeat them. It will suffice to mention the points of novelty. We are told that General Havelock's delay was because he was "again obliged to wait for reinforcements." Instead of two "more actions

with the rebels," several are mentioned in the Government despatch. Then follows this ominous paragraph:—"Great anxiety is felt as to the fate of Lucknow, where 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of whom are women and children, are blockaded by the rebels under Nana Sahib." The following information is also new:—

The 5th and 90th Regiments are on their way up the river to reinforce General Havelock's division, but it is doubtful whether the garrison of Lucknow has provisions to enable it to hold out. Most of the remaining regiments of the Bengal army have been disarmed. Central India is tranquil, all being reported quiet at Magowa (Mahoba?), Sangor, and Jubbulpore. Lord Elgin has made over the *Shannon* and *Pearl* to the Indian Government, and was about to return to China in the *Ava*, chartered steamer. Captain Peel, with 400 seamen, and ten 68-pounders, left Calcutta, in a steamer towing flats, on the 18th August, for Allahabad.

The daily papers throw some light upon this telegraphic news. It is said that the cause of Havelock's first retreat was, that the insurgents had contrived to destroy the bridge over a river, which is at this season broad, deep and strong, on the road from Cawnpore to Lucknow, and occupied the Lucknow side of the river, with heavy guns in position. Another statement is, that on advancing within a march or two of Lucknow, General Havelock found 10,000 mutineers with artillery strongly posted on the opposite side of a river, swollen by the rains, which he would have to pass in the face of the enemy with his small, and now reduced, band of heroes.

Although we are told by the telegraph that Captain Peel, with 400 seamen, and ten 68-pounders, left Calcutta, for Allahabad, on the 18th of August, in a steamer towing flats, it is feared he would not be in time to enable Havelock again to advance; for the Europeans at Lucknow, according to the most reliable accounts, had only provisions to last them, "on famine rations," to the 21st of August. Captain Peel would probably reach Cawnpore about the middle of August. Some hope is expressed for the relief of Lucknow by the 3,000 Ghoorkas, under Major Broughton, which, on the 26th of July, were only two days' march from Goruckpore. But this force from Nepal appears to be very ill-provided for a campaign in a hostile country. They are three times as far from Lucknow as Havelock; the country between is at this season far more impracticable than that which he has to traverse: and it does not appear that the English officers appointed to command them had been able to join. An officer attached to General Havelock's army writes as follows to his friends in Inverness:—

I cannot bear to think of the fate of all at Lucknow. If reinforcements come up quick, we may still be in time to save them; but a Sepoy, who came a short time ago from Lucknow, says the balls are so numerous that the besieged cannot visit each other. They had got food for six weeks; but the daily loss from disease and fatigue must have greatly thinned their numbers.

If Nana Sahib, indeed, commands the besieging force (says the *Daily News*), the very worst may be expected. Our last faint hope for our ill-starred countrymen and countrywomen rests upon the possibility that Maun Sing and Madho Pertab may be with the assailants, and that their superior wisdom (if not their greater humanity) may overrule the savage counsels of the Nana.

A little explanation may render some other parts of the telegraphic message less obscure. Rutenagherri, at which a Bombay regiment has been disarmed, is in the Mahratta country. The regiment disarmed is supposed to be the Rangers—a local corps. The *Daily News* remarks that that portion of the Presidency which lies to the north and east of Bombay is also disturbed.

The disarming of the 12th Bombay Native Infantry does not, indeed, take us by surprise; for suspicions of their loyalty had begun to be entertained before the previous mail was despatched from Bombay. But, viewed in connexion with the partial revolt of the Joudpore Legion, their disaffection is full of menace. Erinpoora—the station of the legion, on Mount Aboo, is only forty miles north-east of Deesa, the station from which the 12th Regiment was marched to Nusseerabad after the mutiny of the Bengal troops there. There is an appearance of pre-concert in the mutinous deportment of two corps which had been such near neighbours.

"Aboo (says the *Gazetteer of India*) is a mountain in the territory of Serohee, in Rajpootana, connected with the Aravulli range, but rising far above any other summit. The top of the mountain is extremely irregular, terminating in numerous peaks. The elevation above the sea assigned to it by Tod is 5,000 feet; Jacquemont states the elevation to be 4,500 feet. It is a celebrated place of pilgrimage, especially for the Jains, who have a very magnificent place of worship at Delivara, about the middle of the mountain: it is beyond controversy the most superb of all the temples of India. The summit of the mountain is situate forty miles north-east of the English cantonment of Deesa." The climate

induced the Government to propose the repeal of the grant. That is indisputable, and if the Legislature had not given early attention to it, the voice of the people would soon have rolled through the land like repeating thunders. Public opinion was freely expressed prior to and during the elections; indeed State-aid was the principal test at the hustings. By common consent it was condemned to a speedy annihilation; and members were sent to the Parliament solemnly pledged to that. It was only reasonable to vote that sufficient time should be given for the introduction of the subject, and we were careful to avoid a perilous precipitancy. Mr. Sargood, who is entitled to the esteem and thanks of every Nonconformist, has been our principal leader, although not prominently so. By judicious caution, unremitting effort, careful collection of statistics, and certain preliminary steps in the House of Assembly, he prepared the way for the introduction of the bill which has passed the second reading by a majority of 32 to 20. In that majority are the names of Mr. O'Shanassy and Mr. Gavan Duffy, both Roman Catholics. The Catholic body are thus virtually committed by their two principal representatives, and may now be ranked among the Voluntaries.

As far as the Lower House is concerned, the question is settled, but we have an Upper House, and whether the bill will find favour in the eyes of an absolute majority of the honourable gentlemen who sit there remains to be seen. However, hope is bright and strong; and if we be defeated this session, the next will no doubt bring us victory.

I am able to furnish gratifying intelligence from Tasmania, which contains evidence that our colonial climates are not favourable to the State Church principle. The Passey College is *no more*. Dr. Nixon, the Bishop of Tasmania, founded it four years ago with great *éclat*. He is an ultra-Tractarian, and for a time he imposed upon the credulity of the members of the Church of England in that colony, who had previously been evangelical. They gave their money freely to establish this college. The bishop secured to himself the sole control of the institution. It soon became evident that it was a mere school for the propagation of Tractarianism. The complaints and protests of evangelical clergymen and others were treated with contempt, and the result is now manifest. This bishop, on his arrival in Tasmania, attempted to rule the Government and every denomination of Christians. He tried to establish an ecclesiastical court, but the Presbyterians and Independents took the matter up and completely demolished his scheme. Since that time the evangelical clergy have been driven out and persecuted in various ways, and he has brought the Church of England into a very low and miserable state.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE DISSENTING MINISTERS OF SHEFFIELD.

On Saturday Lord John Russell received an address from the Nonconformist ministers of Sheffield at the residence of Mr. Alderman Hoole. The address, which was read by the Rev. H. Batchelor, after eulogising his lordship's services in the causes of constitutional and religious freedom, went on to say,

Since your lordship will be aware that we differ from you, not only in some of the practical details of religious feeling, but even in some of its fundamental principles, we have a great desire to acknowledge, with unabated thankfulness, the great and varied services of your lordship on behalf of religious liberty, and to express the earnest hope that the administrative sagacity and uprightness of your lordship may long be employed to advance the moral and social welfare of our country.

We are especially glad that your presence in Sheffield allows us an opportunity to declare our sympathy with your lordship under the imputations which have been cast on some late acts of your public conduct, and which the circumstances of the Government and the nation prevent your answering. May we also be permitted to assure your lordship that we honour the delicate and dignified reserve which your lordship has maintained, and that we have the fullest confidence that when the posture of affairs will justify an explanation, we shall discover the moral consistency and the honour which your lordship has ever manifested, as a nobleman, statesman, and patriot of Great Britain. We remain, my lord, your lordship's obliged and faithful servants. (Signed by all the Nonconformist ministers in the town.)

In reply, his lordship expressed himself as much gratified by the address which had been presented to him. He did not wish it to be thought that all the honour which seemed to be attributed to him could be justly claimed, as many others had laboured with himself in carrying these measures, and he owed a great deal to the state of public sentiment that he was enabled to successfully secure those important objects. His lordship was pleased to express the high admiration which he had ever felt for the conduct of Protestant Dissenters in their past history, and referred expressly to their conduct at the time of the accession of the House of Hanover, when their moderation allowed them to abstain from pressing claims which were justly due, but to which the administration of the country could not at that time have yielded. The same moderation had ever marked their political conduct. He believed them to be the firmest supporters of the throne, and to be warmly attached to the institutions of the country. There might be some points on which he differed from them, but he was happy that he had been able to co-operate with them in the attainment of certain great measures for religious freedom. He trusted that their future history would be marked with the same firmness, and also with the same consideration of all

the interests of the state, as their past history had been. His lordship was especially gratified by the references to his public conduct.

I have ever been convinced (he said), that whatever opinions may gain ground for a time—owing to certain speakers or writers, who have been exalted into temporary notice, giving prominence to their opinions—that Englishmen are not long deceived by such opinions as to the character of any statesman. It has been rightly noticed in the address presented to me, that the time has not yet arrived in which to make full explanations as to my conduct at Vienna. Being employed as the confidential servant of my sovereign, I thought it better that my reputation of a statesman should suffer injury than that I should make untimely explanations. Most certainly I believed at the time—though I might be mistaken—that the measures I proposed and supported were for the interests of my country; though perhaps I have thought more of the interests of my country than I am bound to say, the prevailing passions of the times. (Applause.)

The deputation then withdrew.

REVISION OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE.—The *Weekly Register*, a Roman Catholic journal, makes the following announcement: "We are authorised to state that, in accordance with the decrees of the last synod of Westminster, which have lately been returned from Rome with the approbation of the Holy See the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster has entrusted the preparation of a corrected version in English of Holy Scripture to the care of Dr. Newman."

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN TURKEY.—A correspondent has sent us a statement which tends to prove the good faith of the Turkish Government in carrying out the religious liberty guaranteed both to Christians and Mohammedans. At Constantinople a Turk and his wife and child have been baptized by the American missionary, Dr. Hamelin, with the name of "Freeman." It appears that on the 3rd inst. two officers of the Porte went to the office of Dr. Hamelin, after previous notice, to investigate the case of the Freeman family, converted from Mohammedanism to Christianity. Dr. Hamelin at first demurred, but a strict examination took place. The officers of the Porte examined Mr. Freeman. The object was to ascertain whether he had been driven from Islamism to Christianity by any trouble or supposed wrongs, but the answers were deemed satisfactory by the Turkish authorities. Mrs. Freeman was then subjected to the same ordeal, after which it was arranged that the Turkish lady and her daughter should have an interview together. The result convinced Dr. Hamelin that there was no compulsion in the case, and the ceremony was therefore performed. The account adds, "It is the will of his Majesty our Sovereign, and it has become the established law of the empire, that every subject without any exception shall enjoy entire religious freedom. The Mussulman is now as free to become a Christian as the Christian is free to become a Mussulman." Two days previously Dr. Hamelin married a young Protestant Armenian to a Turkish lady who had been baptized in Malta.—*Times*.

CONVERSIONS TO PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—The *Siecle* describes the conversion to Protestantism of a considerable number of the inhabitants of the Vienne, and praises the conduct observed by the Protestant clergymen in this circumstance. It says, "Some few years ago there was not a single Protestant in Neuville, the chief department of Vienne. In 1849 several inhabitants asked permission of the mayor to invite a Protestant clergyman to expound to them his doctrines—not that they were Protestants, but that they might decide on their future conduct. The mayor, like a prudent man, advised the petitioners to reflect well on their request; he did not wish to refuse them the practice of a right, but he at the same time wished to avoid the reproach of having advised them to act with rash haste. The advice of the mayor was followed; two years were passed in reflection, and in 1851 a deputation waited on the Protestant clergyman of Poitiers and invited him to visit their town and expound to them the principles of the Protestant faith. This invitation was accepted, and the clergyman, accompanied by a colleague, held two conferences in Neuville, at which from 500 to 600 persons were present. After the second conference, the ministers, far from seeking to impose their faith on the inhabitants, declared that they would not return again to the town without a formal invitation. A written appeal to them was speedily covered with signatures, and at the third sitting a formal Protestant service was performed. Nearly 200 persons had freely embraced the Reformed faith. We call the attention of our readers to the character of the Protestant propaganda, which we should be happy to see imitated in every religious propaganda."

Religious Intelligence.

NEW COLLEGE.—INAUGURAL SERVICE OF THE REV. DR. HALLEY.—A special service in connection with the settlement of the Rev. R. Halley, D.D., as principal of New College, was held on Friday evening last at the Poultry Chapel. The proceedings were commenced by singing a hymn; after which the Rev. S. Berge read the Scriptures and offered prayer. The Rev. John Stoughton, of Kensington, closed an interesting address by saying,—During the first session, there were fifty-three students in the college; but, at its close, some were advised to withdraw, and this thinned the ranks to forty-eight; and for several sessions the number continued small. The lowest number of students they had had was in the session of 1853-4, when there were forty-three; and the highest number was during the session which had

just closed, during which there were sixty-three. They hoped to commence the next session with sixty-eight students, of whom eighteen were lay. Since the opening of the college, two changes had taken place in the professorships. Professor Newth had succeeded the Rev. Philip Smith in the department of mathematics and ecclesiastical history, and now Dr. Halley was about to succeed Dr. Harris. Their prayers were asked that evening for an institution that linked itself to older memories, and was based on ecclesiastical principles, that it might promote the glory of God, prosper under his smile, and be strong in the strength which cometh from Him. A hymn was then sung, after which the Rev. James Stratten addressed the new professor on the duties of his office. The Rev. John Watson, president of Hackney College, then offered prayer. The Rev. George Smith addressed the congregation. The proceedings were concluded by the doxology and benediction. On Monday evening a *soirée* was held at New College, which was attended by a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen, who, after partaking of tea and other refreshments, crowded the fine library to listen to Dr. Halley's inaugural lecture. Professor Godwin having read some suitable portions of Scripture, a hymn was sung, and Dr. Allott engaged in prayer. Professor Godwin, in a few genial and kindly sentences, then introduced the new Principal of the college, who forthwith commenced his lecture. The interest it excited was testified by the close attention of his audience, only interrupted here and there by tokens of pleasure and applause. At its conclusion, the Rev. Dr. Alexander engaged in prayer, and the meeting separated.

FOREST-HILL CHAPEL, SYDENHAM, was opened for public worship on Tuesday, September 22nd. The introductory prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Pontypool College. The dedicatory prayer was presented by the Rev. G. Rose, Bernmosey. An able sermon on "The Proprieties of Christian Worship" was delivered by the Rev. W. Brock. The Rev. C. J. Middleditch closed the service with prayer. In the afternoon a public meeting was held, A. T. Jay, Esq., in the chair, when addresses were given by the Revs. Dr. Thomas, Dr. Spence, Poultry Chapel; J. Davis, Rochester; S. Green, C. J. Middleditch, J. Bigwood, &c.; and letters of apology were received from the Revs. Dr. Angus, Dr. Campbell, S. Manning, J. Steer, F. Tucker, A. MacLaren, and J. Toone, Esq., Sarum. The introductory portion of the evening service was conducted by the Revs. A. Mackenel, J. Davis, Rochester; and an eloquent sermon was delivered by the Rev. W. Landels, on "The Greatness and Condescension of God." The Rev. W. Jones concluded the exercises of the day by imploring the Divine blessing.

MIDDLEWICH.—The Rev. W. B. McWilliam has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Queen-street, Middlewich; and commences his labours on Sunday next, the 4th October.

SCRIPTURE READERS FOR OUR TROOPS IN INDIA.—We would call attention to an advertisement elsewhere, from which it appears that the Soldiers' Friend and Army Scripture Readers' Society have already sent two Scripture readers to the British regiments in the East, and request a portion of the collections that may be made on the Fast Day with a view to increase that number.

Correspondence.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND IDOLATRY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—A Christian cannot ignore the Divine hand in the fearful tribulation which has come on us and our families from the Indian mutinies. The terrible denunciations of sacred Scripture on the people who dishonour God have come upon us to the uttermost. That peculiar family dishonour which would seem to be the very acme of human trial, and the very exhaustion of an enemy's malice and scorn, has in an unprecedented manner befallen us. Rachel weeping for her children, because "they are not," is the type of moderate grief, compared with the mothers and sisters of Britain, who mourn for their beloved ones, cut off by vilest indignities and cruel tortures. The scroll that will transmit the history of many of our noble families, is one written within and without with lamentation.

The English reader, however, can form but a faint idea of the actual horrors through which our countrymen and countrywomen have passed, or rather from which they have passed into dishonoured graves. It is those who know India, and have mixed with its idolatrous and wicked people, who can appreciate the terrible nature of the last few months' sufferings.

I have myself, in my missionary duties, often come into contact with those whose very presence seemed a hell. Rage and scorn and blasphemy from the Mohammedan with an adulterous eye, and polluted lips; deceit and treachery, with malignity and cruelty from the Hindu; these things have often made my flesh creep, and heart quail, and I have felt that the mere society of such would be a terrible hell. And this experience has been in times of peace, and almost adulation of the English. What must such characters have become when the prestige of British power has seemed to have departed, and confusion and anarchy have prevailed, and lust and cruelty known no checks?

I have said that, as Christians, we ought to recognise the Divine hand. In these great cities of India, has there been such evil, as that the very sound makes every ear tingle, and every heart ache, and has not the Lord done it? Is it not he who has allowed, for some solemn lesson or some judicial purpose, hell, as it were, to break its barriers for a while? In this mighty whirlwind of human passion and devilish malice, do we not hear the voice of Jehovah, the great and terrible God—the holy and the jealous One?

The deaths of the brave ones, and the slaughters of the innocent, and the dishonour of the pure—do they say nothing of the displeasure of the Almighty God?

not indeed against the sufferers themselves, but against some one or other! against the officers and governors appointed by Britain, or against Britain herself? Do we not read without a Daniel as an interpreter, on the blood-stained walls of our Indian Dells and Cawnpore, "Mene Tekel"?

Oh, that this subject may be taken up in the press, in the pulpit, and in Parliament, with the wisdom of the wise, the indignation of those jealous for the Divine honour, and with burning words of an inspired eloquence! To such who may be honoured to take a share in the agitation of this great question, allow me to furnish one or two facts, which shall add weight to their words, and poignancy to their arguments.

I have been residing in Gujarat, Bombay Presidency, nearly fourteen years. What have I seen and heard there as regards Government's boasted neutrality on the subject of religion? Or rather what have I witnessed as regards Government's direct support of heathenism and Mohammedanism?

The native objectors to the truths I have preached have often replied to me, "If our religion were not true, your Government would not maintain it. It is only you missionaries who preach up this new faith. Government knows better." On inquiring into the grounds of their remark, they have pointed me to such and such a temple, saying, "The collector sahib (or magistrate) gives us so much money yearly for its support." And this has been the fact. Throughout the collectorate of Gujarat, hundreds of temples of Sheva, or Mahadeva, the symbol of the generative power, the foulest Chemosh that ever found a place in a Pantheon on this earth, are kept up by money drawn from the state treasury, and disbursed by the hands of the English magistrate. From him the officiating Brahmins or other officiating priest receives his stipend, or the Mohammedan Sayad receives his remuneration.

In this way is the idolatrous worship of the country kept up. The zeal of the idolaters themselves may be too low to sustain the fabric or to support the officiating priest, but the Government keeps up the whole.

In order to get the money, the parties concerned must show a certificate to the effect that the ceremonies have been maintained, and thus, whether the people regard the temple and its rites or not, the few interested persons take care that its efficiency is maintained. It is a certainty that hundreds of temples would go to ruin, so faint is the zeal of the people, were it not for the continued patronage of the British rulers.

Thus is the sublime prophecy of Isaiah reversed, in its terms, and Christian rulers become nursing fathers and nursing mothers to the vilest system of idolatry. Do they ponder these things? Do they forget that God is jealous of his glory?

To show to what a depth our governors have consented to demean themselves, let me give the following case:—

A magistrate having entered on his duties, received the several customary applications for "grants in aid." Amongst the rest of time-honoured claims, was one presented by a man for a certain annual allowance for the support of hungry *mungy dogs*, whose maintenance constitutes a large fund of religious merit. The magistrate was disgusted, and protested against the appropriation of funds for such a purpose. The answer was, "All his predecessors had admitted it, from the time of taking the country." The magistrate could not then formally refuse it. What did he do? He tried to weary out the applicant by demanding a list of the dogs, their number, then their sex, then their colour, &c. This humorous way of meeting the case fairly baffled the applicant, and he was no more heard of. This fact I had from the lips of the magistrate himself. Another applicant demanded money for burning oil at a Mohammedan saint's tomb. This claim had always been admitted, and in this case it was negatived by some other humorous process. Had it been referred to Government, doubtless, the reply would have been, "Observe the customs of the country, and the obligations into which we entered when we took possession. Our good faith must be observed."

From a pamphlet just issued ("A Few Remarks on the Present Crisis of Indian Affairs," Darton and Co., London) it is stated with authority, as it is published on the spot, that each of the collectorates or magistracies of the Bombay Presidency pays annually, on an average, 25,000 rupees, or 2,500 sterling, making a total of 30,000. Can a Government be guiltless before God, who thus upholds the most satanic system that ever had shape and name on the earth? What are these temples, and what is the worship? Let the magistrate say, before whom culprits are brought who have in the temple (as of Dakon in Gujarat) cut off the ears or fingers of the devotees, so as to secure their jewels—or let Hindu husbands and parents say, whose daughters or wives have been corrupted by the priests in the winding galleries, where they are shut out from sight—or the poor hapless girls who are formally given in marriage to the grun idol, and are styled his wives, so as to cover the hateful cupidity of the priests, whose paramours they are. These temples are the most prolific source of crime that can be conceived, and yet the Indian rupee, on whose face is the superscription of our British Queen, is given to keep up its rites.

Another efficient method of maintaining the superstitious institutes of the country is, rendering the honour of salutes to native princes on the occasion of their going forth for idolatrous worship.

On the birthday of the elephant-headed Gaupati, the Guicomar of Baroda goes forth for worship. Native troops, under the command of British officers, are marched out of cantonments to meet his Highness.

The people say, of course, Government honours Gaupati, otherwise, why should the soldiers salute him on that day? A British officer was commanded to go forth on this occasion. He respectfully declared he could not go. Happily, his conscientious scruples were respected, otherwise he would have been tried by a court-martial, and might have been cashiered.

I presented a memorial some ten years ago to the East India Company on this subject. The Bombay Government received it courteously, and forwarded it to the Court of Directors. The press in Bombay gave it a wide publication, and it secured the sympathies of most of the community, but no alteration has been made up to the present day.

The idol Gaupati still calls out the Guicomar prince, the prince calls out the British, and the British call out their troops, and Gaupati has therefore the credit of calling out the whole, and its priests laugh in their sleeve at their own power—the makers of gods, and the rulers of rulers.

I have only presented the more prominent facts,

hoping that some one possessing legislative influence may vigorously take up the matter. It is high time to awake; the judgments of God are on India. Let us seek to meet them by a political righteousness. The temple of Juggernaut has been handed over to its own priests and votaries. Let the hundreds of temples of Gujarat cease to be maintained by Government grants, from the proceeds of the lands of which they are the proprietors.

I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely,
W. CLARKSON.

Brading, Isle of Wight, Sept. 25.

P.S.—It should be understood by the reader, lest we should unduly criminate the "powers that be," that Government disburses the above sums for idolatrous worship out of the revenues of the lands or villages. Each village has its own allowed drawbacks out of the revenue it furnishes to the collector. The most serious item is for its own worship. This claim is admitted, and the collector becomes the paymaster to the priest or family on whom the conduct of the ceremonies devolves.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

The following telegraphic despatches were published by yesterday morning's papers. The first received through Cagliari from Malta is as follows:—

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 27.

The *Pottinger*, from Bombay, reached Suez last night, with intelligence to the 31st of August.

General Havelock's force made a second advance towards Lucknow on the 4th of August, but was again obliged to fall back. There have been two more engagements with the rebels, in each of which the latter lost their guns. General Havelock returned to Cawnpore on the 13th.

The latest advices from Delhi are to the 12th of August. The insurgents continue to suffer defeat in every encounter with our troops. General Nicholson has reached the camp. His column had arrived to within one day's march of Delhi.

At Agra, on the 7th of August, all remained quiet.

There is no intelligence from Lucknow, but the garrison is believed still to be safe.

General Lloyd has been suspended, and is to be brought to trial.

The Maharajah Gholab Singh died on the 2nd of August.

The 26th Native Infantry mutinied at Meerut, and murdered their commanding officer Major Spencer. The mutineers had fled, but were intercepted, and completely cut up.

The mutiny in the 27th Bombay Infantry has been entirely suppressed. Only 200 men of the regiment had revolted, but another, being stationed at Ratanagherri, has been disbanded.

The 12th Bombay Native Infantry have been disbanded at Nusseerabad in consequence of their insubordination, and of the threatening attitude they assumed while endeavouring to protect a trooper of the 1st Lancers, who had openly incited his comrades to mutiny. They did not proceed to active violence.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Belgaum, and several Mohammedans who have been convicted of treason have been executed. A plot to attack the 2nd Europeans on their arrival at Belgaum has been discovered. The traitors were arrested and executed.

At Mount Aboo fifty men of the Joudpore Legion mutinied on the 21st August. They were driven away and had retreated towards Erinpoora.

Central India continues tranquil. The Hon. J. P. Grant has been appointed Lieut.-Governor at Allahabad.

The 8th Madras Cavalry, on their refusal to proceed to Bengal, had been disbanded.

A company of European artillery had arrived at Bombay from Bushire.

The banks have lowered their rate of interest, but there is no improvement in Government securities. The import market shows signs of improvement.

The second despatch is dated Trieste, Monday, and is as follows:—

The steamer *Bombay* arrived here this morning at 10 45 a.m. in 119 hours from Alexandria, which port she left on the 23rd of September.

The India and China mails left Alexandria on that day, with dates from Calcutta to the 24th of August; Madras, 28th of August; Ceylon, 1st of September; Hong Kong, 8th of August; and Shanghai, 30th of July.

General Nicholson's column was to join General Wilson's forces on the 13th of August.

General Havelock returned to Cawnpore on the 13th of August.

The 8th Regiment of Madras Cavalry, having refused to proceed on service to Calcutta, have been disbanded.

A portion of the 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry has been disbanded.

A portion of the Joudpore Legion had mutinied at Mount Aboo.

The native artillery at Dumdum has been disbanded.

Lord Elgin was to leave Calcutta for China on the 25th of September.

At Calcutta the market remained unchanged. Government securities have again fallen. Freight rates have declined.

Despatches with similar information have been received at the Foreign Office. We need not repeat them. It will suffice to mention the points of novelty. We are told that General Havelock's delay was because he was "again obliged to wait for reinforcements." Instead of two "more actions

with the rebels," several are mentioned in the Government despatch. Then follows this ominous paragraph:—"Great anxiety is felt as to the fate of Lucknow, where 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of whom are women and children, are blockaded by the rebels under Nana Sahib." The following information is also new:—

The 5th and 90th Regiments are on their way up the river to reinforce General Havelock's division, but it is doubtful whether the garrison of Lucknow has provisions to enable it to hold out. Most of the remaining regiments of the Bengal army have been disarmed. Central India is tranquil, all being reported quiet at Magowa (Mahola?), Sangor, and Jubbulpore. Lord Elgin has made over the *Shannon* and *Pearl* to the Indian Government, and was about to return to China in the *Aca*, chartered steamer. Captain Peel, with 400 seamen, and ten 68-pounders, left Calcutta, in a steamer towing flats, on the 18th August, for Allahabad.

The daily papers throw some light upon this telegraphic news. It is said that the cause of Havelock's first retreat was, that the insurgents had contrived to destroy the bridge over a river, which is at this season broad, deep and strong, on the road from Cawnpore to Lucknow, and occupied the Lucknow side of the river, with heavy guns in position. Another statement is, that on advancing within a march or two of Lucknow, General Havelock found 10,000 mutineers with artillery strongly posted on the opposite side of a river, swollen by the rains, which he would have to pass in the face of the enemy with his small, and now reduced, band of heroes.

Although we are told by the telegraph that Captain Peel, with 400 seamen, and ten 68-pounders, left Calcutta, for Allahabad, on the 18th of August, in a steamer towing flats, it is feared he would not be in time to enable Havelock again to advance; for the Europeans at Lucknow, according to the most reliable accounts, had only provisions to last them, "on famine rations," to the 21st of August. Captain Peel would probably reach Cawnpore about the middle of August. Some hope is expressed for the relief of Lucknow by the 3,000 Ghoorkas, under Major Broughton, which, on the 26th of July, were only two days' march from Goruckpore. But this force from Nepal appears to be very ill-provided for a campaign in a hostile country. They are three times as far from Lucknow as Havelock; the country between is at this season far more impracticable than that which he has to traverse; and it does not appear that the English officers appointed to command them had been able to join. An officer attached to General Havelock's army writes as follows to his friends in Inverness:—

I cannot bear to think of the fate of all at Lucknow. If reinforcements come up quick, we may still be in time to save them; but a Sepoy, who came a short time ago from Lucknow, says the balls are so numerous that the besieged cannot visit each other. They had got food for six weeks; but the daily loss from disease and fatigue must have greatly thinned their numbers.

If Nana Sahib, indeed, commands the besieging force (says the *Daily News*), the very worst may be expected. Our last faint hope for our ill-starred countrymen and countrywomen rests upon the possibility that Maun Sing and Madho Pertab may be with the assailants, and that their superior wisdom (if not their greater humanity) may overrule the savage counsels of the Nana.

A little explanation may render some other parts of the telegraphic message less obscure. Ratanagherri, at which a Bombay regiment has been disbanded, is in the Mahratta country. The regiment disbanded is supposed to be the Rangers—a local corps. The *Daily News* remarks that that portion of the Presidency which lies to the north and east of Bombay is also disturbed:—

The disarming of the 12th Bombay Native Infantry does not, indeed, take us by surprise; for suspicions of their loyalty had begun to be entertained before the previous mail was despatched from Bombay. But, viewed in connexion with the partial revolt of the Joudpore Legion, their disaffection is full of menace. Erinpoora—the station of the legion, on Mount Aboo, is only forty miles north-east of Deesa, the station from which the 12th Regiment was marched to Nusseerabad after the mutiny of the Bengal troops there. There is an appearance of pre-concert in the mutinous deportment of two corps which had been such near neighbours.

Aboo (says the *Gazetteer of India*) is a mountain in the territory of Serohce, in Rajpootana, connected with the Aravulli range, but rising far above any other summit. The top of the mountain is extremely irregular, terminating in numerous peaks. The elevation above the sea assigned to it by Tol is 5,000 feet; Jacquemont states the elevation to be 4,500 feet. It is a celebrated place of pilgrimage, especially for the Jains, who have a very magnificent place of worship at Delivara, about the middle of the mountain: it is beyond controversy the most superb of all the temples of India. The summit of the mountain is situate forty miles north-east of the English cantonment of Deesa. The climate

in May and June is delightful; and English, suffering from the climate of Deesa and the plains, rapidly recover. Erinpore is the military station. Here is stationed the Joudpore Legion.

The gunners and drivers of the Royal Artillery, which had somehow been allowed to go to Hong Kong, would probably reach Calcutta about the end of the first week in September.

Respecting the disarmament of a Madras regiment, the *Daily News* says:—

An officer high in rank in the Madras army has been heard, whilst stating his confidence in its general loyalty, to express suspicion of three cavalry regiments, of which the 8th is one. Our knowledge, however, of events which have here now happened in the Madras army prompts an uneasy suspicion that the refusal of the 8th Cavalry to proceed to Bengal may have been occasioned by some niggardly and, at such a crisis, unwise higgling of the civil authorities about *batta*. The details of this ugly-looking Madras affair will be expected with the utmost impatience. More than one Madras regiment has already reached the valley of the Ganges; Madras regiments (among which is one of the suspected cavalry regiments) are in close contact with the Bengal mutineers on the line of the Nerbudda; and the two Madras regiments which, according to use and wont, occupy the Bengal station of Cuttack, are known to have been tampered with by the Mohammedan inhabitants of that town. It will be a serious addition to our embarrassments, if the Madras regiments, instead of proving trustworthy, turn out to be an addition to our enemies.

Appropos of the siege of Delhi, it is stated the Commissioner in the Punjab had been warned by friendly Sikhs, towards the end of July, that if that city were not taken before the end of a month, it would be difficult—impossible—to restrain the Mohammedans, who in that province bear a far greater numerical proportion to the rest of the inhabitants than in any other part of India.

The following letter reaches us from an occasional correspondent, to whom we have before been indebted. Although summing-up news already familiar, it contains one or two points of special interest. We need hardly say that it was in type before the arrival of the telegraphic news which has superseded its interest:—

CALCUTTA, August 9th, 1857.

Since my last, things have, I am sorry to say, not improved in North India. Delhi still remains in the hands of the rebels. Our troops have been engaged in a series of skirmishes with the rebels, both within and without the walls of the city. We have in every instance been successful in these skirmishes—but in every instance we have suffered loss, which, with our limited resources, we are ill able to afford. A second Commander-in-chief has fallen of cholera, Sir H. Barnard; and Col. Chester, the Adjutant-general of the army, has died from the effects of wounds received in battle. The army before Delhi is in fact only holding its own, and is not, I fear, strong enough to attempt to take the city. The rebels have been strengthened by the arrival of mutinous regiments from the stations round about.

Cawnpore has fallen and nearly every soul—men, women, and children—brutally murdered by the rebels. The accounts received of the atrocities perpetrated are most heart-rending, nothing can exceed the brutality of these demons in human form. The rebellion at Cawnpore was headed by a Mahratta chief, named Nana Sahib. His palace was about ten miles from Cawnpore, and he had been on friendly terms with the officers at that station. The little garrison after holding out for some weeks under the brave Sir Hugh Wheeler, was reduced to the greatest extremities—without ammunition or food, they were induced to surrender to this barbarous wretch. He swore by the Koran to protect them. He provided boats for the party, and as soon as they were embarked he opened his guns upon them, and either sank the boats or shot them from the banks of the river. He kept some twenty-five or thirty ladies and some children as hostages. These, on the appearance of our troops from Allahabad, he ordered to be violated, tortured, and murdered. The children were also murdered. To give you some idea of the barbarity of this monster in human form, it is stated that our countrywomen were pinned to the walls of a house and the trees, while their infants were murdered before their eyes. His other acts are of too brutal a nature to appear in print. Our troops under General Havelock, a right brave man, reached Cawnpore too late to prevent the massacre. They however put this monster and his men to flight, destroyed his palace, and took several guns and considerable booty. There were between 400 and 500 dwelling at Cawnpore, and all, with the exception of some five or six, were massacred. Lucknow so far as our people are concerned has been in a state of siege for some weeks past. Sir H. Lawrence died of wounds received in battle. Major Banks, who succeeded him, since dead of cholera. General Havelock has gone to Lucknow to relieve the beleaguered garrison. He has had five battles on the road, and has been successful in every instance. His force however is small, hundreds against thousands. As he approaches Lucknow the odds will be vastly against him. He has lost many of his little band in the battles, and from cholera and the sun.

Great doubts are entertained about Agra. The report is that the city has fallen, and that the Christian inhabitants are in the fort, which it is feared cannot hold out long. The whole of North India beyond Allahabad is in a state of rebellion and in the hands of the rebels.

During the last week the rebellion has broken out much nearer to our city. The three native regiments at Dinapore mutinied and went off with the guns and ammunition. They have spread throughout the Patna and Chuprah and Arrah districts, committing, wherever they came, the usual ravages; destroying property, plundering and murdering the Christian population. This mutiny at Dinapore reflects the highest disgrace on the authorities. The native troops, it was well known, had been ripe for revolt for weeks past, and yet nothing was done till the last moment to disarm them. The general of the division appears to have been like the general at Meerut—an imbecile old man, afraid to take any active measures to keep the Sepoys under. He at last told

them that he would give them until five o'clock in the evening to give up their arms. They preferred to decamp, and left the station where European troops were stationed, and no order was given for stopping them or disarming them; the consequence was, that all the neighbouring stations have been plundered and burnt, and many of the residents killed; and those that remain deprived of everything in the world but the clothes they escaped in. The native troops at Berhampore are also ripe for revolt, and I expect to hear of their breaking out every day. In fact there is not a Sepoy that is not at heart a rebel; and where they do not mutiny it is only because they are held in check of European power.

We have had another panic in Calcutta. Last Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday were the days on which the great Mohammedan festival of the Buckra-Eed was held. It is a sacrificial feast, held in commemoration of Abraham's offering up of Isaac, or, as the Moslems say, of Ishmael. Some one bruited it abroad that the Mohammedans had vowed to sacrifice Christians instead of goats and sheep. This rumour created a thorough panic. The Government, at the request of the Christian population, posted European troops and cannon in different parts of the city, in case of a rise on the part of the Mohammedans. Sunday was the day, and so thorough was the panic that but few people appeared in our places of worship. The two Baptist churches were closed on the evening of the Lord's day, and the Christian community generally did as they did on the 14th of June—everything which they could to create a panic and to invite the Mohammedans to rise; showing that they were in a state of great alarm—which, in itself, was enough to bring about the mischief they were so eager to avert. The real cause of this fear is, I believe, the entire want of confidence in the manoeuvres of Government. Everything which has been done for the public safety has been done too late, and with evident reluctance. There is no master mind either in the civil or military departments.

The object, hitherto, has been to conciliate the Mohammedans, the bitter and relentless foes of the Christian race. They, like all Asiatics, have mistaken conciliation for fear, and have grown bold in sedition and rebellion. There is not a Mussulman in the country who would not, if he could, destroy every Christian in the land; and if we have not an ample supply of European troops soon, we shall have in this part of India little left to defend. I do not think that India can be in a much worse plight than at the present moment. Our only hope is in God and a large supply of troops from England.

Since writing the foregoing, General Havelock has been obliged to retreat after having got within ten miles of Lucknow. He had so many sick and wounded that he was obliged to come back to within five miles of Cawnpore to send in his sick and wounded to that station. He was to start again on the 1st. He has a mere handful of men, and has to pass through a country armed to the teeth. He will have to fight every inch of his way for fifty miles. If he is not largely reinforced I doubt whether he will be able to relieve the garrison. The city of Agra has been destroyed by the rebels. The Christians are in the fort. The troops made a sortie the other day. They lost about 140, and had to retire into the fort. The rebels fought from behind walls, and were vastly superior in numbers. There is a report that the siege of Delhi has been raised, and that the troops are falling back on Agra. I cannot vouch for the truth of this report, but it is not improbable. The mistake was in ever attempting to besiege Delhi with so small a force. All our forces in the North-West should have been centred at Agra, the capital of the North-West. The people at Benares have been busy making entrenchments, and all the ladies have been ordered down to Calcutta. Another native corps which was considered staunch (which has now become a byword), the Shamshur battalion, has mutinied, and it is reported that the Medesawtee regiment, stationed at Midnapore, are ripe for rebellion. The ladies of that station have come into Calcutta this morning—in fact, I do not believe that a single native corps will escape the mutiny mania. Nothing but British bayonets keeps them in subjection. Lord Elgin arrived in Calcutta from China on Saturday last, the 8th. He has brought up some troops, and more are expected daily.

I hope he will infuse more life into the Government. A memorial to the Houses of Lords and Commons has gone home by this mail. It is numerously signed by the merchants and others who are free from Government influence. The object of the memorial is to remove the East India Company and place India under the Queen's Government. I have not a copy of the memorial with me, mine having been carried away. You will find it in the daily papers. It contains some startling statements, but they are undeniable facts. General Outram has gone to take command of the Dinapore division, and a civil servant, Mr. J. P. Grant, has of course been sent up to Benares to act as lieutenant-governor for the province at present without a civil governor, owing to the siege of Agra. Mr. Grant is one of the ablest men here, but whenever a civil servant is placed over military men, there is sure to be a clashing of interests. My only hope that this will not be the case is in the general good sense of Mr. Grant. We have had quite enough of the civil service, and are uncivil enough to wish for any service that is free from the influence of Leadenhall-street. If one can rejoice at such a time it is to think that the last nail has been driven into the coffin of the Company's rule. If a proof of its impotence were needed it is found in the fact that the plot of this rebellion has been hatching for the last two years at least, and yet not one servant of the Company, either civil or military, in office, seems to have had the least idea of its existence. Our Lieut.-Governor Halliday has just appointed a Mohammedan to a high appointment to the city of Patna, the focus in this part of India of Mohammedan fanaticism and rebellion!

LETTER FROM GENERAL NEILL.

The *Ayr Observer* has been favoured with the following extract of a letter from General Neill, dated Cawnpore, August 1:—

I left Allahabad on the 16th, and joined General Havelock's force on the 21st, and found poor Major Renauld had been severely wounded. His horse was first shot under him, a bullet then hit him above the knee, forcing part of the scabbard of his sword into the wound, and causing much suffering. Amputation seemed to afford great relief, and he appeared doing well, when he suddenly expired, comparatively free from pain. He had done right well, and will be sincerely mourned in the regiment (the Fusiliers), in which he was much respected

and esteemed. Since I arrived here I have been hard at work to get order re-established. I have now put a stop to the plundering I found going on, by re-organising a police. I am also collecting all the property of the deceased, and trying to trace if any have survived, but as yet have not succeeded in finding one. Man, woman, and child, seem all to have been murdered. As soon as that monster, Nana Sahib, heard of the success of our troops and of their having forced the bridge about twenty miles from Cawnpore, he ordered the wholesale butchery of the poor women and children. I find the officers' servants behaved shamefully, and were in the plot, all but the lowest-caste ones. They deserted their masters and plundered them. Whenever a rebel is caught he is immediately tried, and unless he can prove a defence he is sentenced to be hanged at once; but the chief rebels or ringleaders I make first clean up a certain portion of the pool of blood, still two inches deep, in the shed where the fearful murder and mutilation of women and children took place. To touch blood is most abhorrent to the high-caste natives; they think by doing so they doom their souls to perdition. Let them think so. My object is to inflict a fearful punishment for a revolting, cowardly, barbarous deed, and to strike terror into these rebels. The first I caught was a subadar or native officer, a high-caste Brahmin, who tried to resist my order to clean up the very blood he had helped to shed; but I made the provost-marshal do his duty, and a few lashes soon made the miscreant accomplish his task. When done, he was taken out and immediately hanged, and after death buried in a ditch at the road-side. No one who has witnessed the scenes of murder, mutilation, and massacre can ever listen to the word of mercy, as applied to these fiends. The well of mutilated bodies—alas, containing upwards of 200 women and children—I have had decently covered in, and built up as one large grave. I am in the entrenched camp—a most miserable position. None but Englishmen could have held it for a day, and yet how nobly did poor Sir H. Wheeler hold out here! On the 29th General Havelock moved on towards Lucknow. He had not gone far before he came on a strong post of the enemy—about 20,000, with guns. He defeated them gallantly, and took all their guns, but sustained considerable loss. Amongst the number, I am sorry to say, was young Richardson, a fine gallant young officer of the Fusiliers, whom I had highly noticed at Benares for his gallantry; and young Seton, of the 6th Bengal Native Infantry, was wounded; he was hit in the lower jaw. He was an aide-de-camp, and made so for his gallantry. The same afternoon the force was again engaged, and again defeated the rebels, taking all their guns—making a total of twenty guns taken, all of which they spiked, and completely gained the day. Notwithstanding this, on the 31st General Havelock returned to the bank of the river opposite Cawnpore, where he sent me for further reinforcements—requiring a battery, two 24-pounders, and a thousand more European infantry. I have just written to him that there is half a battery coming on here to-day from Allahabad, which I send on at once to him. I can also send him two iron guns, but European infantry there is none to send him here. If he waits for that he must wait reinforcements from Calcutta, and a long delay, during which time Lucknow may share the fate which befel Cawnpore. The rebels, flushed with victory, will return on this, re-occupy Cawnpore, and I have no troops to keep them out. I must be starved out. The influence, too, on Agra may be most disastrous, but I hope General Havelock, who has been so successful, will now advance again and relieve Lucknow, which is to be abandoned, the force there brought in here, and by that time reinforcements will have arrived, ready to accompany General Havelock to Agra and Delhi. The European troops all wear linen blouses and caps; our regiment (the Fusiliers) wear blue ones, which in the native language is *neel* topies; and the *neel* topies are pronounced the terror of all, with their Enfield rifles. They disperse cavalry beautifully. Two hundred of the 2nd Cavalry charged young Seton and twelve of our Fusiliers; they sent them flying with empty saddles. There is a report just brought me that a Rajah has saved some gentlemen, ladies, and three children from the Cawnpore massacre, that they are fifty miles off, and that he will send them in to me. The next mail will take all particulars. Each day may bring things to light, and my next letter I hope may convey satisfactory intelligence.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

A TRIP ON THE GANGES.—An Indian officer sent up the Ganges in the steamer *Berhampooter* to the relief of Cawnpore, thus describes his adventures. He writes on July 18. He was to co-operate with the land force. He reached Cawnpore with loss:—

We had no coals, and had to forage for fuel every day, and as we commenced the second day to collect it under fire of about 500 matchlockmen in the Oude country with a big gun, my prospect of getting to Cawnpore looked bad; however, I set the followers to work for the wood, took half my men with rifles to thrash the enemy, which we did in half an hour, besides charging them and taking their gun, and in less than two hours we were under steam, but the Ganges is such a rapid river that we could scarcely move against the stream, never got more than two miles an hour, and now and then had, when going round a corner, to leave some of the boats we were towing (with our provisions, wood, &c.) and get them round one at a time. Our second attack we escaped without hurt, only two round shot lodged in some safe part of the vessel; besides we were at some distance from the fellow, who was pitching into us from a high bank, but with our Enfield rifles we managed to kill one and wound five, so he told us afterwards, for I had a little correspondence with him after that. About the third day I had information sent me that the Cawnpore garrison had fallen by treachery; the scoundrels promised them a safe passage to Allahabad by the river if they would give in, but no sooner did they get hold of the garrison than they massacred all the men. As I was waiting for General Havelock's force to reach me (we were from five to eight miles from each other every day), and as we were taking it easy, late one afternoon, whack came a round shot right across our deck, breaking the spoke of a gun-wheel, and taking off a man's pouch; then another through the vessel's iron side. We soon returned the compliment from our guns and rifles at about 900 yards' distance, but their guns were so completely hidden by long grass that we could only fire at their smoke. It took us an hour to get up steam and move over to them, but we saved several men's lives by

piling up the bedding and the valises round the deck. The shot then went into the bedding, cutting up the contents, but were effectually stopped at that distance. By the time we got across the river some 300 matchlock men were ready on a high bank, their guns in a marsh in front of them but not to be seen; so, as it was getting dark, I thought discretion was the best, and moved off for the night out of range. The next morning the fellows were all gone. I waited here for two days, and was told that two guns were waiting for me a little higher up. I got up steam, and was going off, when a letter was sent me from a powerful zemindar, an Oude man, the owner of the two guns, saying that he had heard I had a steamer full of Europeans and was about to attack him; but that he begged I would not do so, as he was a faithful servant of Government, &c. I believe it was the same scoundrel that fired upon me, but he had heard also that our land column had that morning had their first brush with the rebels and taken eleven guns, so he thought it best to knock under at once. I passed his town about two hours afterwards; he had two guns in position, a lot of horsemen, and a cloud of matchlock men; but my object was to get to Cawnpore, and cross our troops over to the Lucknow side in the steamer, so I left my friend in peace. He had a beautiful place, and a large house or castle-looking place, which from its position, height, &c., put us all in mind of Windsor Castle. At my next difficult place to pass the owner also sent me a letter of submission, so I completed my voyage in peace yesterday at noon. The Oude bank of the river is most beautiful all the way, and has a park-like appearance—large trees and green lawns covered with cattle, and ploughs going. No wonder a Governor-General coveted the country.

THE VALLEY OF THE GANGES.—All along this river the indigo planters and railway officials have been killed, and their houses burnt and property destroyed. Every cantonment looks as if some dreadful earthquake had shaken and destroyed it, for the very walls of the houses have been knocked down. It was a work soon accomplished, for the Sepoys only sacked the treasury and murdered their officers and their families, and the bad characters of the city, which is always near a cantonment, soon completed the work of destruction. All civil government is for the present at an end, and the whole country a blaze of fire; for one village turns out to loot and burn its smaller neighbour, to be itself served in the same way before the night is out. Next year there will be a famine, for all are now afraid to work, and this is the seed-sowing time; so the suffering of the population of India will be dreadful. Every Sepoy that is caught is immediately hanged.—*Letter from an Officer.*

WIVES SHOT BY HUSBANDS.—At Segowlee the 12th Irregular Cavalry mutinied. They shot their commanding officer, his wife, and child, and burnt alive their doctor, with his wife and child, in their own bungalow. At Futtyghur the wife and child of Mr. Tucker being about to fall into the hands of another rebellious set, she called to her husband to shoot her at once. He did so, his child also, and then himself. A Major Robertson has also shot his wife and children and himself, under similar circumstances. This is a new and melancholy feature in the tragedies.—*Letter from Subbulpore, Aug. 5.*

CAWNPORE RELICS.—The writer of the painfully interesting Cawnpore letter which we published yesterday stated that he had picked up scraps of paper among the clothes of the unfortunate women who met their death in Nana Sahib's slaughter-house. The mournful memorials referred to are spotted with blood, and contain the following inscribed upon them in pencil in female handwriting. Both the scraps seem to be leaves from the private journals of two different persons, as the writing is not the same. One of these pieces of paper runs as follows:—

Mamma died, July 12 (Mrs. G. Lindsay).
Alice died, July 9 (her daughter).
George died, June 27 (her son, Ensign 10th N.I.).
Entered the barracks, May 21.
Cavalry left June 5.
First shot fired, June 6.
Uncle Willy died, June 18 (Major W. Lindsay).
Aunt Lilly, June 17 (Mrs. W. Lindsay).
Left barracks June 27.
Made prisoners as soon as we were at the river.

The other is in the following words:—

We went into the barracks on the 21st of May, the 2nd Cavalry broke out at two o'clock on the morning of the 5th of June, and the other regiments went off during the day. The next morning, while we were all sitting out in front of the barracks, a twenty-four pounder came flying along, and hit the entrenchment, and from that day the firing went on till the 25th June; then the enemy sent a treaty, which the general agreed to, and on the 27th we all left the B. to go down to A. in boats. When we got to the river the enemy began firing on us, killed all the gentlemen and some of the ladies, set fire to the boats; some were drowned, and we were taken prisoners, taken to a house, put all in one room. The above sad relics speak for themselves. Hard must be the heart of the reader that can peruse them without the strongest emotion. There is no doubt, writes an inhabitant of Dundee, that the first of the two journals was written by Miss Caroline Lindsay, eldest daughter of Mrs. George Lindsay, in all probability on the day of the final massacre. No mention being made of the death of her youngest sister Fanny, it is to be feared that she was also still alive, and that they perished together on the 16th of July.—*Calcutta Phoenix, Aug. 8.*

PUBLIC OPINION IN CALCUTTA.—Numbers of letters have been published as written by residents in Calcutta, all to the same tune—dissatisfaction with Lord Canning; indignant complaints of his want of firmness, and of the leniency with which he treats the natives. He is accused of snubbing the poorer class of European volunteers, and petting the wealthy and respectable who form the cavalry. He is censured for not calling out 3000 men fit to bear arms; and the sending for Madras

troops is described as "at best but a silly idea." The arrival of the China force somewhat altered this tone; but the most desponding of the writers still repeats that Lord Canning will not have the natives coerced in any way; and predicts, that "if more energy is not shown, by next mail we shall hear of one of two things—a Vigilance Committee à la California, or a mutiny among the European troops." Another writer says—

Lord Canning has shown himself throughout utterly imbecile and incompetent. What can you think of a man who has invariably poochpooled all idea of danger until it has actually broken out; who refuses to disarm Sepoys who have not revolted until the very last moment, when they are on the point of rising; who allows his wife openly to pity the "poor dear Sepoys;" who declines and ridicules the offer of the citizens of Calcutta to become volunteers, until he finds they are actually necessary, when he accepts their offer with such bad grace as to disgust them all?

One of "the first mercantile firms" writes—

Lord Canning and his councillors are most lamentably in want of precaution and energy; every measure has been used too late to prevent mischief; a deep, settled, and intense disgust is felt by all. In Calcutta measures of precaution, after most culpable delay, had been taken. . . . Lord Canning is not equal to the emergency; more firmness, more severity is required for the natives to believe that we are not weak, of which every act of leniency or forbearance is believed to be a proof.

HARD WORK AT DELHI.—On the 23rd the enemy came out in great force on our left, when we were under arms again, and off we went with the 61st, 8th Company's Rifles, 4th Sikhs, and some guns; down we went on them, and off they went for the right, and we kept up a sharp fire on them. We had gone as far as we were allowed, and had the order to retire. We did not lose many men, but the brutes picked out some officers. Captain L— was killed; he had just time to say, "Take my body off the field; don't let the Pandys get hold of it." The enemy have not been out since, so I fancy we gave them enough of it. I hear large reinforcements are coming here, and I shall be glad when they come, when we hope to get a little rest. Fancy, beside picket work, our forces here have had twenty-four hard fights with the enemy, already taken above twenty guns, and old officers here say there never was such hard fighting as this in the Crimea. I doubt if a British force ever had such hard work before. One-half of some of the regiments here have fallen one way or another.—*Letter from a young Officer.*

SEPOY FIGHTING AT DELHI.—I had a good look at the walls, &c., of Delhi from the top of a house where we were. We were close to the walls, and I noticed the crest of the glacis protects about six feet of the base of the wall, as I could only see half-way down the gateway. I also noticed how well the enemy fight in this way. They get into holes, behind stones, &c., and fire away, and off they go to another place as you make the last hole too hot for them; they skirmish and can do bush fighting splendidly. I saw some of them quite close, working their firelocks perfectly. Then they were the genuine Sepoy brutes who a few months before were licking my feet, and with the most exquisite acting expressing all that one could wish to see in those under one. . . . I expect the King finds his palace rather uncomfortable. One of our large mortars is pitching 10-inch shells right into the place. The enemy also fight worse and worse every time they come out, and now that they can't do anything with us and hear of our strong reinforcements coming north and south, they are losing heart, and think they have made a sad mistake in supposing the Company's reign is over. I expect, however, Delhi will not fall for a month yet; slow and sure, but down it comes for ever this time.—*Ibid.*

THE DEFENCE OF AZIMGHUR.—Since I last wrote I have held Azimghur in spite of all the rebels. We have had three fights. The last was the best. It came off on the 18th of July. The rebels had been collecting for fifteen days, and for the last three or four days had been coming nearer and nearer with the avowed object of plundering Azimghur. On the morning of the 18th they were not a mile off, so at noon we marched through the city to meet them. Our force consisted of 160 Sepoys and 100 irregular cavalry of Sowars, one six-pounder and eight men to work it. This gun was an old one that had been put up to fire every day at noon. I rigged it out with a new carriage, made shot and grape, and got it all in order. With my gun I kept the fellows in front in check, but there were too many of them. There were from 2,500 to 3,000 fighting men, armed with matchlocks and swords, and many thousands who had come to plunder. They outflanked us on both sides, and the balls came in pretty fast. Men and horses were killed by my side, but, thank God! I escaped unhurt. We retired through the city to our entrenchments, followed by the enemy. They made several attacks, coming up every time within 100 yards, but they could not stand the grape. At five p.m. they made their last attempt, but a lucky shot I made with the gun sent them to the right-about. They lost heart and were seen no more. We killed from 150 to 200 of them, our own loss being eighteen killed and wounded, and eight horses. All their wounded and a lot of others were cut up during their retreat by the rascally villagers, who would have done the same to us had the day gone against us. Our victory was complete.—[The above is an extract from a letter written by Mr. E. F. Venables, the very efficient and energetic deputy-magistrate at Azimghur. It is dated July 25. But in another letter dated from Ghazee-pore, August 2, he relates how the 12th Irregulars had mutinied, killing Major Holmes, his wife, and sister-in-law, and the doctor and his wife, and that he had thought it best

to fall back on the 30th. He had 160 men of the regiment who deserted in the retreat. "I am in hopes (he says in conclusion) of getting 80 or 100 Europeans to go and retake Azimghur."]

EFFECT OF THE DINAPORE MUTINY.—The troops are not above eighty miles from this, and the natives of Berhampore having risen, we are overwhelmed with refugees from all places. Some of the poor creatures have come without a thing but what they have on, and I am obliged to give them all changes of clothes for a time. I think we have not had less than sixty or seventy people, and more are still coming. Many came riding in for seventy miles on one horse, and one gentleman without a saddle—a doctor and two others in nothing but their night-clothes, as they started, while the wretches were firing into their bungalows. Charles had to lend them clothes to go down to Calcutta in. We have a company of the Sikhs here, who have all along fought for us, being quite a different caste and race to the mutineers. The Sepoys are all in the neighbourhood of Dinapore; they went and released many hundred prisoners and murdered a Dr. Garner, his wife, and child while they were out for a drive. The youngest child of two years was saved by the servants. The people came rushing down here as fast as they could. The poor missionaries with their families came in last night, some in palkies, some in litters, and many on foot and wet through. They went to the magistrate's, as we had not a room empty. We had three and four in a room, and many in the dining-room, but most of them have gone down by rail to-day. Charles is going to send some of my furniture down and will write to a friend to look out for room for me again in Calcutta. If the troops don't arrive soon, the whole country will be taken by the natives, and that is the truth.—*Letter from a Lady, Ranegungee, Aug. 7.*

REINFORCEMENTS AND GOVERNMENT ARRANGEMENTS.

In giving a detailed list of the reinforcements sent out to India, *Thacker's Overland Mail* says, "From the totals given by this list it will be seen that seventy-seven vessels have already sailed for India since the news of the revolt first reached home, conveying to the assistance of our countrymen a force of 29,935 men of all ranks of Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery; and that a further force of 5,000 men of the Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery, Engineers, and Field Train will embark almost immediately for the same destination. As the vessels which first left these shores have now been out close upon ninety days, we may calculate with some degree of certainty that, in addition to the 14,000 reinforcements already landed at Calcutta from China, the Cape, and Mauritius, relief from England will now be daily arriving, and that during next month a force of over 9,000 men will be landed and sent up the country, to be followed in November by nearly 18,000 men, and in the following month, December, by nearly 18,000 more, including the 5,000 now embarking; so that by the close of the year we shall have increased the British force in India by at least 48,000 well-seasoned and disciplined troops of every arm in the service."

The Highland Borderers Light Infantry (Stirling-shire) have volunteered for India, the officers having engaged to raise the number of the regiment to 1,000 rank and file.

"The 88th Regiment, in which I have a brother (writes a correspondent of the *Daily News*) was under orders for India before news of the mutiny arrived. This regiment sailed about the middle of July; and will be amongst the first, if not the very first, of the reinforcements to arrive in India from this country. Three months and a half is considered a good passage to Calcutta; the regiment would not, therefore, arrive until about the 1st of November."

The *Globe* has had two articles on the measures being taken by the Home Government which are of considerable interest. The ministerial organ states that the recruiting for the army has been for some weeks going on very satisfactorily on the whole; yet in detail, we gather, the result is somewhat short of satisfaction. For the artillery we are now getting about 700 a month; but, though large numbers are coming in for the line, cavalry and infantry, the supply is not equal to the demand. The plan of collecting recruits by offering a commission to young gentlemen bringing a hundred men has not been abandoned; on the contrary, a good many young men are now engaged in the work, and there are other applicants for the opportunity. But not one of those amateur recruiting-officers has reported his contingent to have been collected. Meanwhile, another experiment is to be tried, with greater confidence in its success. Any officer "who has held the rank of field-officer, substantive major at the least, in her Majesty's service," and who can now raise a thousand men, will be appointed to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, with the power of nominating the ten ensigns of his corps for the approval of the Commander-in-chief. And a hope appears to be entertained that this project may be successful in completing the eleven regiments ordered to be raised. There must also be a substantial addition to our force of cavalry, and it is anticipated that two troops of one hundred men each will be added to twelve regiments; giving twenty-four additional troops of cavalry in place of the forty-two troops sent out to India. It is presumed that more regiments will be raised, including the revived Fifth Royal Irish Dragoons, formerly disbanded for disaffection, but now to be re-embodied in the persons of the stout Imperial Irish Constabulary.

In a second article the *Globe* does not think the country justified in anticipating that any large and decided change for the better, any strong bursting forth of the avenging waters will take place before

about the third week in October, when the first strong body of reinforcements from England may be expected to arrive at the principal scenes of the mutiny.

In addition to the reinforcements already announced, the next accounts from India will probably inform us that about three more regiments have arrived. These reinforcements are timely and valuable beyond their mere numbers, but they can hardly be considered as important additions to the regular strength of the Queen's troops in India. The reinforcements, of whose actual arrival we have news, amount altogether to about 3,000 men.

Inasmuch as Ascension was passed on July 14th by the last detachment of the troops sent out for service in China, we trust that the mail now expected will inform us that the whole of the 23rd Fusiliers, 82nd Regiment, and 93rd Highlanders had also been landed. They are three excellent regiments, and in round numbers would muster about 2,500 men. The Queen's army would have thus been for some weeks past reinforced by about 5,500 men; but it will be seen from what we have stated that this is very little more than the number by which the European force was under its complement for ordinary duties, and certainly not more than sufficient to provide for the casualties of the last four months.

The new Indian army, which is to punish treachery and re-establish British supremacy commenced to leave our shores on the 1st of July. We may presume that they are during this week commencing to land, and the transports will disembark about 400 men per day, with scarcely an interruption, for the next three months. Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Calcutta some time since with a portion of his staff, and we have reason to believe that arrangements had been made as regards the river transport, to send up the troops in a continuous stream as fast as they could arrive.

As regards the staff of the army, we have fortunately more data to guide our selection now than at the commencement of the Russian war. Indian service has brought out the good qualities of our officers brilliantly before this. We can now look to Indian and Crimean experience. In Sir Colin himself, we believe, the public unanimously and heartily confides, and the past career of his chief of the staff, General Mansfield, augurs a brilliant future. Colonel Pakenham, the late Adjutant-General of the Crimean army, will fill a similar position in India, and Colonel Wetherall, an officer of the highest reputation in the Russian war, will be Quarter-master-General. Generals Windham and Rose have sailed for India, and General Ashburnham, the Commander of the China expedition, will also have a command. Colonel Cotton, who has served for many years in India, Colonel Michel, of Cape celebrity, and Colonel Havelock, will have the ranks and commands of Major-Generals. This last promotion is, of course, not intended as a reward to General Havelock, who will be honoured in a manner commensurate with the brilliancy of his services. The general body of the staff is being selected by Sir Colin Campbell from among those officers now in India or on their way, and we may be confident that, as far as possible, the best men will be chosen. Every necessary arrangement will have been made for the movements of the army when it lands, and, when the great blow comes to be struck, it will be struck with vigour and effect.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Glennie of Montague House, Herne Bay, writes to the *Times* that he has received a letter from India, dated Aug. 8, containing an assurance of the safety of Mrs. Buck and Miss Vaughan, who were reported dead at Bareilly. This is in accordance with the statement of our Calcutta correspondent given a month ago.

We understand that the Queen has been graciously pleased to command that Major-General Havelock shall be promoted to the honour of being a Knight Commander of the Bath, and that those other distinguished officers, Wilson, Neill, Chamberlain, Nicholson, and Van Cortlandt, shall be made Companions of the Order. — *Globe*.

According to the monthly "Hand-book of Information," published by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, their steamers should leave Calcutta on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 3rd and 17th of each month, and they should arrive at Suez on the 5th and 19th, Marseilles on the 12th and 27th, and Southampton on the 4th and 20th of each month.

A meeting of owners of property in India took place in Jermyn-street on Saturday. The objects of the meeting were resolved into a demand that compensation should be made for the losses sustained by private persons in India, and a complaint that more vigour was not displayed by the Indian Government.

The remaining members of the Polish Legion have just offered their services to the English Ambassador. There are only 400 left, and they wish to go to India, there to fight in the cause of England. Their colonel, whose name is Jordan, has placed himself at their head, and will retain the command in case their offer is accepted. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has already written home to his Government for instructions respecting these brave men.

The *Pays*, which affects to have nearly every day a paragraph of startling Indian news, came out on Saturday evening with the following:—"The last despatches from India reveal an event which may lead to an important change in the highest branch of the administration of the country. A serious difference has arisen at Calcutta between Sir Colin Campbell and Lord Canning relating to the general policy to be pursued in the present crisis. Lord Elgin sides with General Campbell, who is, moreover, altogether supported by public opinion. This internal crisis has caused an immense sensation among the European population of Calcutta."

About 200 ladies and children are expected to arrive at Southampton in the next India mail packet due at that port on the 4th proximo.

Letters from Calcutta, dated the 8th of August, state that 500 French troops had arrived in the *Emilie* at the same time as the *Shannon*. It is pre-

sumed these French troops have come from China to defend the French interests at Chandernagore.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company have now in the Indian seas a fleet of twenty-five steamers, of 32,128 tons burden, and 8,020 horse-power.

There was a falling off of no less than 427,983*l.* in the exports to India last month, as compared with the corresponding period last year.

There has been a press prosecution at Calcutta. Shamsunder Sen, the printer and proprietor of the *Samacher Soodaburshun*, a native newspaper, was tried on the 28th July before the Supreme Court, for publishing a rebel proclamation, and three libels in May last, intended to excite disaffection and mutiny, and to bring the Government into hatred and contempt. Mr. Cowie and Mr. Doyne appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Peterson and Mr. Paul for the prisoner. The libels consisted mainly of insinuations—but there were some direct statements, such as that the Government desired to compel the troops to change their religion; that the Governor-General was terribly afraid; that the preservation of the English rule in India was doubtful; that the Governor-General, making salaam with both hands, used sweet words to the Sepoys, but that the Sepoys would never be persuaded with sweet words. The defence was, that the prisoner sent the papers to the Government, which, had they contained sedition, it was argued, he would not have done; that there was no proof the translation before the court was an accurate translation; and that the expressions used were harmless words without treasonable meanings. The jury found the prisoner "Not guilty" of the first libel; but he pleaded guilty to two others, and was discharged on his own recognizances to come up when called for judgment.

Foreign and Colonial.

GERMANY.

THE IMPERIAL MEETING AT STUTTGART.

The two Emperors, in their visit to Stuttgart, were preceded by a "special correspondent of the *Times*," who gives some interesting particulars of the event which has crowded that little capital. To judge from the appearance of the streets prior to the arrival of their Majesties, the principal feature of which was mattresses and bedding in a state of fierce locomotion, at least one-half of the population must have been occupied in improvising sleeping accommodation for the streams of visitors that continue to flow in as each railway train disgorges its freight on the platform. The amount of excitement and fuss caused in a quiet South German population of some 35,000 will be easily conceived when it is stated that besides the visit of the Emperors, Stuttgart was at the same time the trysting-place of the German Evangelical Kirchentag, or Diet of the Churches, and a considerable number of the representatives of German art, whose deliberative meetings were being held in the Ständehaus, or Chamber of the Estates, while for their meetings of recreation the King had given them the use of a large saloon in his palace of La Solitude.

The Emperor of Russia, accompanied by Prince Gortschakoff, arrived on Thursday afternoon from Darmstadt. He was met by the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg and the Princess at Bruchsal, the last station on this side of the Baden frontier. At the Feuerbach station the King of Wurtemberg was in waiting.

The King, who is now seventy-six years of age, and a great lover of simplicity, sat quietly all that time with his own adjutant in an open barouche, surrounded by and exposed to the notice of the sight-loving crowd that had collected to see the Emperor, the only special attention shown to Royalty on this occasion being the precaution of watering the road where his carriage would have to stand. There was no gaping at him, no mobbing, and no hurrahing, only hats taken off.

The Emperor, on arriving, was driven off to the Crown Prince's villa, in the neighbourhood of Stuttgart.

The Emperor wore on this occasion his Russian uniform, with the well-known frightful turban-shaped fur cap with the red band of the Saxon Order of the Crown, and looked hot, tired, out of humour, and out of health. In face at least he has rapidly grown old since he mounted the throne, and his present looks give some strength to the unsatisfactory reports that are current of the state of his health and his habits of life. He will remain the guest of the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg and of his sister the Grand Duchess Olga during the whole term of his stay.

In the evening the King and Queen of Wurtemberg, with the Queen of the Netherlands, occupied a proscenium box at the performance of the French company; the Emperor Alexander was present in the opposite box with the Crown Prince and Princess. The Emperor Alexander figured only as a private guest related to the Royal family.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived on Friday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock. The King of Wurtemberg received him at the railway station, and conducted him to the palace, where they were immediately joined by the Emperor of Russia, who, defying etiquette, came to meet him in his carriage with his brother-in-law, the Prince of Hesse. The *Times*' correspondent thus contrasts the reception of the two Emperors:—

The Emperor of Russia was received yesterday as one of the family at an insignificant railway station outside of the town without any guard of honour or fuss of any sort being made with him, the King's private carriage even being used on the occasion; but the Emperor Louis Napoleon has been received to-day at the terminus here in the town with all possible state and ceremony. Not only was the main station kept strictly reserved for the members of the Court, but also the street leading from the station to the palace was lined with infantry

and Lancers; this latter regiment very singularly, however, displayed at its head an imperial eagle with the N, being a standard it took from troops under the command of the uncle in 1814, and was now paraded so judiciously before the eyes of the nephew in 1857. An eye witness of the interesting ceremony that took place at the terminus enables me to inform your readers and future historians of the important fact, that the Emperor Louis Napoleon, on alighting from the railway carriage, twice embraced the King of Wurtemberg, who was waiting to receive him.

According to the *Moniteur* after the arrival of Louis Napoleon, there was a family dinner party at the palace. "The august personages passed the evening at the villa of the Prince Royal. The shrubberies, the castle, and the road leading to it were brilliantly illuminated. The Emperor Napoleon and the King returned to the palace at Stuttgart at eleven o'clock. Of the illuminations of the villa the *Times*' correspondent says:—

With the addition of Bengal lights, Roman candles, and rockets let off occasionally to light up for an instant the surrounding masses of mountains looming in the distance, the scene was highly effective at a distance, but a near inspection brought to view thousands of forms flitting about the gardens that were neither forms of light nor beauty, but very plain homely Wurtembergers, and moreover introduced the olfactory to a mixed odour from the fat burning in the myriads of lamps, Wurtemberg tobacco, and wretched beer, that was far from perfume. This fearful consumption of tallow and fat in combustion was got up regardless of expense by the proprietor, who is the Crown Prince's head gardener, in honour of the meeting of so many crowned heads at the elegant villa that overlooks the establishment, and accordingly the front of the building bore in brilliant transparency the initials W.A.N.K.—King William of Wurtemberg, Emperors Alexander and Napoleon, and Crown Prince Karl.

On Saturday morning, the 26th, the Emperor Napoleon returned the Emperor of Russia's visit, and called upon the Prince and Princess Royal.

On Saturday night the Empress of Russia and the Queen of Greece arrived. Prince Luitpold of Bavaria was also expected.

The Prince of Prussia came to meet the Emperor Napoleon in Baden.

The Emperors Alexander and Napoleon were to leave Stuttgart on Monday evening for Darmstadt, and very probably the latter will accompany the former to Weimar, and there meet the Emperor of Austria and the King of Saxony.

FRANCE.

The following paragraph is prominently inserted in the *Moniteur*:—"The Government of the Emperor has felt it to be its duty to postpone to the 30th of September, 1858, the measures relating to alimentary commodities. Those measures are of a twofold nature; they facilitate the importation of breadstuffs and suspend their exportation. The facilities given to importation have not been adopted as a precaution against any dearth in the price of food, of which the great abundance of our harvest relieves us of fear, but to insure the complete liquidation of enterprises entered into in the way of trade under the present regulations, enterprises for the rest that will tend to re-create those reserves that were exhausted by the scarcity of the last three years. In fixing a term for the suspension of exportation by these orders the Government does not involve itself in an engagement as is the case with respect to importation. Circumstances and the prices in the market will determine their retention or suppression."

The funeral of M. Manin took place on Thursday. More than 1,500 persons followed his coffin to the Montmartre Cemetery. The pall-bearers were General Ulloa; M. Pinchel, formerly Finance Minister of the Venetian Republic; M. Degl'Antoni, one of Manin's oldest friends; and Ary Schaffer, the distinguished painter. Among the followers were General Dembinski, M. Montanelli, a number of Italian and Hungarian refugees, M. Legouve, of the French Academy; M. Levasseur, who was Consul of France at Venice during Manin's government; and a great many literary men and journalists, French and foreign. The corpse was placed in the family vault of Ary Schaffer, where the remains of Manin's daughter already repose. Everything passed off quietly. Certain precautions had been taken by the police, and M. Manin, the son of the deceased, was warned that no speech must be made, and that his presence in Paris would be no longer permitted if this order was disobeyed. It was, of course, duly observed. The feeling of regret for the untimely death of Daniel Manin is very general at Paris.

Carpentier, Grellet, Guerin, and Parod, the perpetrators of frauds on the Great Northern Railway Company of France to the extent of 6,000,000*fr.*, were put on their trial last week before the Court of Assizes at Paris. Carpentier was head cashier, Grellet sub-cashier, and Guerin night-watchman of the cash-office. By combination these three confidential servants were enabled to abstract 5,065 shares from the safe of Baron Rothschild, and the same number from other safes to replace them. They also abstracted 1,000 bonds of 500*fr.* each. Carpentier's accounts were perfectly regular in appearance, but in reality a deficit of 1,166,543*fr.* was accounted for by forged entries. This was the work of Carpentier. The robberies were committed to provide funds for speculations on the Bourse, and in this Parod was an agent in conjunction with Grellet. Guerin, the watchman, had in three years engaged in speculative operations on his own account, amounting to 43,000,000*fr.* When arrested he was found to possess large house property in Paris, money embarked in commerce, securities for loans, and shares in railways. The accused, it may be remembered, escaped, Guerin to England and the others to America. They were caught and carried to France. The prisoners

did not deny their guilt, except Parod, who described himself as "sold" by Grellet. On Friday the trial was brought to a close. Parod was acquitted. Grellet was found guilty, and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. Carpentier and Guerin were also found guilty, and adjudged imprisonment for five years. Furthermore, Carpentier, Grellet, and Parod (though acquitted) are required to restore 4,352 shares, and Guerin 1,400.

RUSSIA.

It is stated in a telegraphic despatch from Koenigsberg, dated the 21st, that letters had been received by a commercial house in that city from Russia, stating that the commission for the emancipation of the peasants had adopted sundry resolutions for giving effect to the object. The emancipation is to take place at three successive periods; one to be occupied with preparatory measures; the second with the executive measures; and the third with the definitive arrangements, to be confirmed by law. In a manifesto from the Emperor, the landowners will be invited to come to an arrangement with their peasants relative to the emancipation of the latter.

The *Cologne Gazette* mentions that a fortress of the first class is to be built on Mount Mithridates, near Kertch, for the purpose of protecting the entrance to Yenikale. Engineers have already arrived on the spot, from St. Petersburg, to carry out the project, the cost of which is estimated at 12,000,000 silver roubles.

TURKEY.

Under date Constantinople the 16th, we learn that Omer Pacha is nominated Governor-General of Bagdad, a very lucrative post, the revenues of which amount to 500,000 francs. He is charged with the duty of establishing a line of steamers upon the Tigris and upon the lower Euphrates, and with the protection of commerce against the Arabs. The English have transported to the Euphrates the necessary material for completing the line of telegraph. It is stated that the Arabs have tried to destroy the posts of the telegraph in order to show their sympathy with the Indian mutineers.

PERSIA.

Intelligence from Constantinople to the 19th states, that up to the 10th of August Herat had not been evacuated, and that Mr. Murray had remonstrated with the Persian Government on the subject.

A letter from Tauris of August 22nd states that Mr. Abbott, the English Consul-General and Commissioner for the settlement of claims between English and Persian subjects, had left for Teheran, where, pursuant to the treaty of peace, the commission was to sit. The Governor of Adzerbeidjan, Ardechir Mirza, who has been recently appointed, has just issued a proclamation announcing the reforms ordered by the Shah, which have been very favourably received.

AMERICA.

The Democratic party are making great efforts in New York and Massachusetts to recover the ground they lost at the last elections. The President, in a letter to some persons in Connecticut, has defended his policy in Kansas; alleging that he found the territorial government in existence as a legally recognised body, and that no course was open to him but to support it, even by arms. He declares his intention, while recognising the laws of the Pro-Slavery Legislature, to give both parties full opportunities of expressing their desires. Ex-President Tyler has written a letter deprecating any steps having for their object the withdrawal of the American squadron on the African coast. "Who ever dreamed," he asks, "in 1842, that there would be as early as 1857 a proposition seriously made to revive the slave trade?"

Advices from Oregon show that an attempt is in progress to introduce slavery into that territory. A convention to draught a constitution was to meet at Salem on the 17th August, and the constitution to be submitted permits slavery.

The American Convention assembled at Syracuse had been organised with Henry A. Northrup for permanent president. A spirited debate took place as to the propriety of constructing a new "platform," and it was finally decided to confine the resolutions to matters of state policy. The nominations were as follows:—For Secretary of State, James O. Putnam, of Erie; Controller, Colonel N. S. Benton, of Herkimer; State Treasurer, Layman Odel, of Livingston; Attorney-General, Henry H. Ross, of Essex.

Mrs. Cunningham, of the Burdell murder notoriety, has been admitted to bail.

The municipal election at Leavenworth, Kansas, resulted in the election of the Free State ticket by 260 majority.

By advices from California to the 20th August, we learn that the Settlers' Convention has nominated the Hon. Edward Stanly, the republican candidate, for governor and mixed-ticket. In Washington territory Stevens, the democrat, had been elected to Congress by a large majority.

From the New York papers we extract the following list of failures and rumoured failures:—C. H. Stone and Co., of Boston; Conant, Dodge, and Co., of New York; William H. Bell and Co.; Philip Allen Tors and M. Z. Allen, both of Providence; the Huguenot Bank of New Paltz; Piere and House of Washington. On the 15th there was a run on the banks at Washington. All sustained themselves except the Georgetown Bank of Commerce, which refused to pay depositors; Nasmith and Co., of New York; Sword, Watling, and

Co., of Philadelphia; the Citizen Bank; Collet (Collord) and Hughes, of Cincinnati; Davis, Suydam, Dubois, and Co., of Rowdoubt; Carpenter and Co., of New York; Ward and Nash, of Louisville.

Mexican advices report that the embarrassments of the Government are daily increasing. A new difficulty had occurred with the British chargé d'affaires. Resistance to the civil authorities by the partisans of the church had been attended with bloodshed, and the revolutionists in Yucatan were gaining ground.

Newspapers from Salt Lake City report a public speech of Brigham Young, in which he uttered the following threats:—

Now, let me tell you one thing; I shall take it as a witness that God designs to cut the thread between us and the world when an army undertakes to make their appearance in this territory to chastise me or to destroy my life from the earth. I lay it down that right is—or at least should be—might with Heaven, with its servants and with all its people on the earth. As for the rest, we will wait a little while to see, but I shall take a hostile movement by our enemies as an evidence that it is time for the thread to be cut. I think that we will find 300 who will lap water, and we can wipe out Midianites. Bentier Brother Heber said that he could turn out his women, and they would whip them. I ask no odds of the wicked, the best way they can fix it.

CHINA.

The *Nereus* and *Moorsforth* had arrived at Hong Kong with about 500 gunners, who were to be despatched to Calcutta.

A declaration of the blockade of the Canton river was issued by Admiral Seymour on the 4th of August.

At Shanghai a large business has been done in imports. Silk was firm. The prices of tea have advanced both at Shanghai and at Amoy.

AUSTRALIA.

The Australian mail has arrived and brings exciting news from Melbourne. The Public Lands question has been before the Legislature, and the Haines Administration, politically called the Squatting Cabinet, has been able to carry its majorities against that more democratic party of which Mr. Duffy is a leader, and this has roused large bodies of the community to exhibit a defiant attitude. A National Convention has begun to sit daily at Melbourne, and to assume all the forms of a legislative body. In the course of a debate in the legal Legislative Assembly, eighteen of the Anti-Government members, finding the Executive would not yield to their wish, walked out of the house. "This Convention," says the *Geelong Advertiser*, "is dangerous. It aims at concentrating the views of the extreme democratical sections on a nationality, working on the one hand with desires impossible of completion, and interweaving them with created prejudices and indirect appeals to Irish sympathy."

The opening of the Geelong and Melbourne Railway, from Geelong to William's Town (forty miles) was inaugurated with great ceremony by his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly on the 25th of June last.

The Marriage Bill in South Australia had been read a second time. This measure makes legal a marriage with a deceased wife's sister. A clause is to be introduced providing that clergymen shall not be compelled to solemnise such a marriage.

The Sydney Parliament was to meet on the 11th of August. Among the earliest measures to be introduced was a bill to enlarge the franchise, under the sanction of Ministers. It is proposed to add forty members or more to the present number; to distribute them on the basis of population, but in proportion to distance, on principles of real or nominal equality; the nomination of candidates to be made in writing and published in the newspapers, thus avoiding the necessity of appearing on the hustings; and the voting to be by ballot. "We have a Reform League here (says a letter from Sydney), who are busily agitating for universal suffrage, but it is likely the Ministers will carry their bill."

The produce of the gold fields of this colony continues to be abundant. The increase in the receipts for the quarter, as compared with 1856, was about eight per cent. from the western gold fields, and twenty-five per cent. from the southern. "Bearing in mind the bad state of the roads, this increase is encouraging." A letter from Sydney says:—

Not only are the gold fields over-populated just now, but there is a redundancy of surplus labour in Sydney, Melbourne, and other principal towns; or rather, I should say a superfluity of professional persons, who have come out in the hope of finding profitable employ—music-masters, governesses, medical men, shopmen, clerks, and others, who might become good farmers and shepherds with a bush education, but at present are put to sad shifts for the means of existence. Mechanics of all trades are yet in request, whose wages, though somewhat reduced from former rates, still range from 12s. to 18s. per day.

MADAGASCAR.

A letter from Madagascar in the *Phare de la Loire*, affirms that Queen Ranavalona had, subsequently to the last mail of August 9, ordered all Europeans to leave the Madagascar coast.

The *Moniteur* gives an account of the way in which some Romish priests have sneaked into Madagascar, and are deceiving the Queen. The priest's own statement is as follows:—"A surgeon was required at Tananarive for an operation; we set off from Bourbon with a celebrated physician. My superior, Father Jouen, passed for the consulting mentor of the doctor, and I for his assistant. Thus disguised, we landed at Tamatave, and soon, by order of the Queen, we were brought to the capital.

We arrived there in October, 1856. We were welcomed by the Queen and authorities. We tended the sick, and performed operations; and after six weeks my superior and the medical man returned to Bourbon. As to myself, we had arranged matters in such a way, that the Queen herself should request me to remain, to continue to cure the sick! We are therefore here, two distinguished missionaries, Father Pinaz, who, for the last eighteen months, has passed for a mechanician, and myself transformed into a doctor! I also pass for a musician, and am music-master to the pages of the Queen. . . . I can seldom say the holy mass, and that only during the silence of the night in a well-closed room!"

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The *fêtes* in commemoration of the revolution of Belgium, in 1830, commenced at Brussels on Wednesday, and extended over the two following days.

Prince Napoleon is about to make an excursion to the East, and particularly to the holy places at Jerusalem.

It is said that the French Eastern Railway and the Baden Company have agreed to connect their lines by an iron bridge across the Rhine.

The Emperor of the French has ordered a special gallery to be set apart in the Palace of Versailles for the exhibition of pictures representing scenes in the Eastern war.

By command of the King of Prussia, the Rev. J. Sherman, of Blackheath, visited his Majesty at the Palace of Charlottenburg on Thursday, the 17th inst., and had a prolonged interview.

Advices from Palermo state that the electric telegraph between Malta and Sicily will be ready by the middle of October, and that the British Government will then only have to put down the cable between Alexandria and Malta to bring Bombay within fifteen days of London.

Rachel, the actress, is now residing near Cannes, and she is to be cured by a novel medical treatment—her physician has recommended "the silent system" as likely to produce her complete restoration to health; and she has consented not to speak from this time till May next, making all her communications by writing on a slate.

It is said that the interview between the Emperors of Russia and Austria will lead to the retirement of Count Buol, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is alleged to be the cause of the state of complete isolation to which Austria was nearly reduced; and to have, besides, been opposed to the internal reductions and reforms advocated by the other Ministers.

THE LATE TAVISTOCK ELECTION.

The following correspondence relating to the Tavistock election has been published:—

1.

Woburn Abbey, Sept. 7, 1857.

Sir,—I have read a report of the speech delivered by you at a meeting of your supporters at Tavistock on Wednesday last, and cannot deny myself the pleasure of thanking you, which I do most truly, for what you were so good as to say about me in that speech, and for the justice you did to my sentiments and invariable practice in contested elections. It has ever been a rule with me to leave my tenants to the free exercise of their opinions, feeling that, whatever my own wishes may be, I have no claim on their political consciences. But, although abstaining from all interference with their votes, I cannot admit that the circumstance of my possessing property and a stake in the welfare of a county or borough is virtually to disqualify any member of my family from offering himself to the free choice of the electors—a doctrine that would lead to the arbitrary exclusion of one class only, and be incompatible with true liberty.

When the late vacancy at Tavistock occurred my nephew was ambitious to fill the seat.

I should not have felt justified in discouraging him on account of the property I have in the borough. A free expression of my opinion, unfettered by the exercise of landlord influence, was all I desired. That desire was fully acted on, and a fair field for honourable contest was left open to all. Even my agent was absent during the whole of the time occupied by the election, and did not therefore give his vote.

But I have been sorry to observe in some of your supporters a disposition to deny to my nephew, or to me, the same freedom they claim for themselves.

Having all my life felt warmly for popular rights, I avail myself of this opportunity of stating to you my feelings without reserve, encouraged by the candour and liberality of your speech at Tavistock.

You are at liberty to show this letter to any of your supporters who may care to know my sentiments as to what has been passing there with respect to the late election.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
Edward Miall, Esq. BEDFORD.

2.

35, Albert-square, Clapham-road,
Sept. 10, 1857.

My Lord Duke,—I have the sincerest gratification in acknowledging your grace's letter of the 7th inst., in which you do me the honour to express your thanks for what I said concerning your grace at Tavistock. I feel that I am scarcely entitled to any such kindly recognition. I spoke only what I thought and felt; but it is pleasant to have your grace's assurance that I did not misinterpret your spirit.

Allow me to add, that I fancy your grace misapprehends the disposition of my supporters. Of course, I can say but little, having entered Tavistock for the first time on the day before the nomination, and not having had the advantage of a previous acquaintanceship with a single individual in the place. From what I gathered during my brief stay in the town, however, my impression was that no suspicion is entertained that your grace wishes to make any claim on the political consciences of your tenantry, but, at the same time, a strong belief that

were your grace fully acquainted with all the facts you would find that some persons in your grace's employ have not acted in the spirit of your intentions, but have, contrary to your expressed desire, brought the weight of your grace's name and influence to bear upon several of your tenants for the purpose of swaying their votes at the late election.

I shall have much pleasure in transmitting to them by this post a copy of your grace's letter, and

I have the honour to be, my Lord Duke, with sentiments of unfeigned respect, your grace's most obedient servant,
EDWARD MIALI.

To his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

3.

My Lord Duke,—May it please your grace, we beg to submit a concise history of the proceedings in connexion with the recent parliamentary contest for the borough of Tavistock.

The retirement of the Hon. G. Byng, the appearance of Mr. Arthur Russell as candidate, and the receipt of the writ, were known together on Saturday morning, August the 29th, before the publication of Mr. Byng's farewell address to the electors; it being an important fact that there was no post to London on that day.

In the evening a small meeting of electors took place, the new candidate, with Mr. Hastings Russell, M.P., being present; also Messrs. Pryse Mitchell and Terrell, by whom the Hon. George Byng was introduced to the electors at his first election.

On the majority of those who attended an impression was made that Mr. Arthur Russell was not the right man in the right place. Acting under this feeling some of the electors held another meeting, and drew up a requisition to Sir William Clay, requesting him to come forward as a candidate. In a few hours this requisition was so signed as to justify sending a deputation to Sir W. Clay, whose answer to a letter forwarded reached Tavistock after the election.

Communications also took place with Mr. Layard, who went to consult Lord John Russell.

The Right Hon. Milner Gibson could not be found. At length the services of Mr. Edward Miall, late M.P. for Rochdale, were secured; it having been a main object to procure a gentleman of experience and ability, and who had been a member of the House of Commons.

While this occurred out of Tavistock, on Monday morning, August 31st, the electors met in the ball-room to hear a communication from Mr. Pryse Mitchell.

At this meeting, according to the report published by a requisitionist to Sir William Clay, though not a supporter of Mr. Miall, Mr. Pryse Mitchell said he was authorised in stating to the meeting that it was the wish of the Duke of Bedford that every elector should be left to his own free choice to vote for any candidate he might think proper; at the same time he believed that the Duke of Bedford would be much gratified if the choice of the electors shall fall upon his nephew. Mr. James Nicholls inquired if the communication from the Duke of Bedford was not intended for the public? Mr. Pryse Mitchell did not at first acknowledge that he had received any direct communication from the duke, stating that if he had received a letter addressed to the constituents he certainly should have read it to them; but, on being pressed by Mr. James Nicholls as to whether he had received any letter from the Duke of Bedford, he acknowledged that he had received a private letter, but as a matter of etiquette he could not read it to them without the sanction of the writer.

After this the following resolution was passed:—

That a deputation from the meeting should wait upon Mr. Arthur Russell and ask him to meet the electors, and take the opinion of the meeting as to whether or not they should wish him to withdraw.

In the evening a large meeting was held. The deputation reported that Mr. Arthur Russell declined to attend the meeting or be guided by its opinions. Before he ventured to do so he would wait the arrival of another candidate. As there was at present no other gentleman in the field, he did not see that he was called upon to resign. If some other candidate should make his appearance, he would then place the matter in the hands of his committee, and act according to their decision. He was in the hands of his committee, and would be guided by their opinions. These sentiments were expressed by Mr. Hastings Russell, M.P., on behalf of Mr. Arthur Russell.

The meeting, on this being communicated, passed the following resolution:—

That this meeting is of opinion that Mr. Arthur Russell is not a fit person to represent this borough in Parliament.

This was carried by acclamation, although opposed by Mr. C. V. Bridgman, an attorney, who moved an amendment, but found no second.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Miall arrived, issued an address, and in the evening held a public meeting in the ball-room, from which boys were excluded. The room and the avenues to it were densely crowded. Mr. Hastings Russell, M.P., was present. After Mr. Miall's address questions were put by one of Mr. Arthur Russell's supporters, and before the conclusion the following resolution, opposed by Mr. C. V. Bridgman, attorney, was carried, not unanimously; there being, according to the chairman's unquestioned decision, three against it:—

That the persons attending this meeting pledge themselves to use their interest to return Edward Miall to the Commons' House of Parliament as the representative of this borough.

On the following morning the nomination took place, Mr. Arthur Russell was proposed, not by the chairman of his committee (who had previously stated that he was ashamed to canvass for him, as he had been asked to do, and that it was a pity that the duke should send such a man), but by Mr. J. H. Gill, and seconded by Mr. Robert May, a highly respectable yeoman, a Conservative, and tenant of your grace.

Edward Miall was proposed by Mr. Thomas Nicholls, and seconded by Mr. R. Sleman.

It having been asserted that your grace's views had been misrepresented by Mr. Miall's supporters, Mr. R. Sleman called upon Mr. Arthur Russell's committee to produce a copy of the correspondence between Mr. Pryse Mitchell and the Duke of Bedford, then in the possession of Mr. Arthur Russell's committee; this the chairman, acting under the advice of Mr. C. V. Bridgman, attorney, declined to do.

On a show of hands, the portreeve declared that Mr. Miall was elected, whereupon Mr. J. H. Gill demanded a poll. At the close the numbers were declared to be—

Russell	164
Miall	120
Majority	44

Inclusive of one vote tendered for Lord John Russell and another for Lord William Russell, there are 102 names on the electoral list not recorded. Of these not 20 are Conservatives, and only four are yeomen; 164 is not one-half of the constituency. Of the electors residing in the town 116 voted for Miall; 88 for Russell; 95 did not vote. The 88 town voters do not form one-third of the town electors, whose number is about 300. In the town, Mr. Miall had a majority of 28. Among the neutrals were Mr. Pryse Mitchell and Mr. Terrell, who introduced the Hon. George Byng to the electors.

Both the proposer and seconder of Mr. Miall voted for Mr. Byng at the last general election, when 242 persons voted for the Hon. G. Byng. Your grace's agents did not on that occasion canvass. 96 of these did not vote for Mr. Arthur Russell. Among the 164, to speak within bounds, there are not more than fifty who are neither in your grace's employ nor tenants or pensioners.

An active canvass was prosecuted by the clerks in your grace's office, and by others in your grace's employ; this was done openly. We admitted their zeal—and that they did all in their power, the number of yeomen, three of your grace's tenants unpollled, one being ill, proves this; and if it requires confirmation, this is afforded by the fact that the last person polled for Mr. Arthur Russell had been one of Mr. Miall's committee.

Some voters in good health were brought to the poll in hired conveyances on condition that they voted for Russell.

We express no opinion on the legality of this, this being out of the scope of this letter, which is intended to give a short statement of some of the leading facts.

We also forbear to express sentiments uttered by some of the tenants, and enlarge upon one being induced to vote for Russell because Miall had no fields to let.

We simply ask what was your grace's intention?

We admit it to be a natural feeling that your grace would be pleased, if, in the judgment of the electors, Mr. Arthur Russell should have been considered the most fitting candidate.

The question is simply,—Is this a nomination borough, or are the electors to exercise a free and independent choice, a trust rendered more solemn by the revolt in India?

Does your grace delegate your influence to your agents, to be used in any way they think proper on behalf of any candidate who comes here under the sanction of your grace?

We imagine that your grace's feelings may be like those addressed by Lord John Russell to the electors of Tavistock in 1834:—

I hope there may be always found one of our family deserving of the confidence of the electors, and unless he deserves it he will not ask for it.

We close by quoting the language made use of by his Grace the late Duke of Bedford to the electors of Tavistock in 1832, after the passing of the Reform Bill, after alluding to his (when member for the borough) fighting for Parliamentary reform in 1793 by the side of Earl Grey:—

This borough, from the very limited number of its electors, might very fairly be classed among nomination boroughs, now happily extinguished for ever.

And, after citing laudatory facts, thus concluded:—

I name these facts simply with a view of illustrating the gratification I must now feel in seeing the borough of Tavistock regenerated by an enlarged constituency, who, I feel confident, will at all times and in all circumstances, looking only to their country's welfare, and uninfluenced by any other considerations, return to Parliament men honest and capable, with the best interests of the nation faithfully and zealously at heart.

Awaiting your Grace's reply,

I have the honour to be,

Your Grace's obedient servant,

RICHARD SLEMAN,

Chairman of Mr. Edward Miall's Committee, comprising more than Thirty Electors.

To his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Woburn Abbey.

4.

Woburn Abbey, Sept. 13.

Sir,—I lose no time in acknowledging the receipt of the paper you have sent me from Mr. Miall's committee, giving "A concise history of the proceedings in connexion with the recent Parliamentary contest for the borough of Tavistock."

You have probably been informed by Mr. Miall that a correspondence has passed since the election between him and me, which he has my permission to show to any of his supporters at Tavistock. When they see the letters they may perhaps consider any further answer from me unnecessary. I will, however, reply shortly to some parts of your statement, which may not have been noticed in my correspondence with Mr. Miall.

Mr. Byng's intention to offer himself for Middlesex was made public just before his return to England by an address to the electors from his brother, Colonel Byng.

My nephew had then, on being made acquainted with it, a strong desire to succeed Mr. Byng at Tavistock. I could see no valid reason against it, and I should not have felt justified in opposing his wish. He waited, however, till the writ had been moved and Parliament prorogued, when, having made up his mind to stand, it followed that no time should be lost in declaring himself a candidate. He left London on the evening of that day. All this appears to be the natural course for him to have taken, and to have been perfectly right on his part.

We know that if young men are not to be elected to Parliament, the choice of candidates would soon become very limited. That a preference should be given to tried, experienced men, such men as you have named, is perfectly intelligible. It is fit, however, that electors should have an option. These are my own sentiments, but I find fault with no man who entertains or acts upon a different opinion.

Mr. Benton, I know, was absent during the whole time of the election.

I was not aware till I received Mr. Miall's letter, and read his printed address of thanks, that any agents of mine had taken part in the election; but I could not have prevented it if I had known of their intention, as they are free, like my tenants, to act according to their own feelings.

Thanking the committee for the information their statement gives me,

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. Sleman, Esq.

BEDFORD.

5.

Tavistock, Sept. 18.

My Lord Duke,—I submitted your grace's reply to the statement of Mr. Miall's committee at the earliest period available, and have the honour of submitting the result.

At a committee meeting of Mr. Miall's supporters, held September 17, the following was unanimously resolved:—

That Mr. Sleman be requested to solicit from his Grace the Duke of Bedford permission to publish, without comment, the correspondence between his grace and Mr. Miall, and his grace and Mr. Sleman, on behalf of Mr. Miall's committee.

In compliance with the above resolution I write.

I am your Grace's humble servant,

RICHARD SLEMAN.

To his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

6.

Woburn Abbey, Sept. 22.

Sir,—I did not receive your letter of the 18th till my return from London late yesterday evening.

I have no objection to the publication, without comment, of the correspondence in question.

Your obedient servant,

R. Sleman, Esq.

BEDFORD.

MR. OSBORNE AT DOVER.

The Liberals of Dover gave a "grand banquet" on Thursday to celebrate their triumphs in returning two Liberal members to Parliament at the general election. Mr. Osborne only was present; the other member, Sir W. Russell, having recently sailed with his regiment for India. Mr. Osborne regaled his constituents with an elaborate but lively and entertaining speech; comprising a review of the late session, a longer review of the Indian mutiny, with a description of the defective organisation of the Bengal army, pleas for Mr. Vernon Smith and Lord Canning, and some allusions to the future of home politics.

If we are to have another Reform Bill, I do regret that there is one eminent public man who, whatever may have been his political backslidings, is yet a fine specimen of the English gentleman and the English Liberal, and whose name is indissolubly intertwined with the brightest triumphs of the Liberal cause—I regret that Lord John Russell—(cheers)—is not a member of the present Government. He is far too useful a man to be consigned to the dreary shade of a back bench. Lord Derby, with that wit and eloquence which so pre-eminently distinguish him, once described the Government of Lord Palmerston as consisting of Lord Palmerston alone. Of course the Conservative leader did not condescend to notice so insignificant an individual as myself. I have not the honour of a seat in the Cabinet—I am not highly enough connected for that—I am not a Brahmin. (Laughter.) The noble earl spoke of Lord Palmerston and his appendages. But some appendages are not wholly useless—the key that winds up the watch, for instance. What has been our experience of former administrations comprising great historic names? There was the Aberdeen Cabinet: was there ever a Cabinet stuffed so full of plums? I speak with the highest respect for Lord Aberdeen—a true and honest Reformer, who has I believe been much misunderstood; and I have an equal respect for many of his colleagues. Nevertheless, they were weak in spite of their great oratorical strength; they were not bound together by community of sentiment. A lady of distinction once gave a handsome entertainment to a brilliant assemblage of ambassadors, historians, poets, and philosophers; and the affair having gone off very dully, and proved in fact an utter failure, in her natural disappointment she next day asked Tom Moore, who had been one of her guests, why it was that her party had been so stupid. That gentleman at once replied, "Oh! the reason is evident; you had too much quince in your apple-pie." So with the previous ministries to which I have referred—they had too much quince in their Cabinet pudding. I am convinced, gentlemen, that it is much better for the interests of the empire to have a man like Lord Palmerston at the head of the Government, supported by a Cabinet of men remarkable at least for industry, if not so well known to the public as their distinguished chief, than it would be to have a Cabinet of mere rhetoricians. Rhetoricians will not pull you through an Indian crisis. Energy is the quality most needed to cope with so critical an emergency.

DAY OF HUMILIATION.

A supplement to the *Gazette* published on Saturday contains the following:—

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION FOR A DAY OF SOLEMN FAST, HUMILIATION, AND PRAYER.

VICTORIA R.

We, taking into our most serious consideration the grievous mutiny and disturbances which have broken out in India, and putting our trust in Almighty God that he will graciously bless our efforts for the restoration of lawful authority in that country, have resolved, and do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command that a Public Day of Solemn Fast, Humiliation, and Prayer be observed throughout those parts of our United Kingdom called England and Ireland, on Wednesday, the 7th day of October next, that so both we and our people may humble ourselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon for our sins, and in the most devout and solemn manner send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty, for imploring his blessing and assistance on our arms for the restoration of tranquillity: and we do strictly charge and command that the said day be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving subjects in England and Ireland, as they tender the favour of Almighty God: and, for the better and more orderly solemnising the same, we have given directions to the most reverend the archbishops, and the right reverend the bishops of England and Ireland, to compose a form of prayer suitable to this occasion, to be used in all churches, chapels, and places of public worship, and to take care the same be timely dispersed throughout their respective dioceses.

Given at our Court at Balmoral, this 24th day of Sep-

tomb, in the year of our Lord 1857, and in the twenty-first year of our reign. God save the Queen.

By a similar proclamation the same day is appointed for prayer in Scotland.

On Sunday morning a pastoral letter from Cardinal Wiseman was read in the Roman Catholic places of worship in the metropolis on the subject of the Indian mutinies, directing that next Sunday be set apart by the Roman Catholic body as a day of humiliation and prayer. The cardinal refers to the mutinies in terms of horror and execration, and encourages the faithful to believe that their prayers will be heard against the enemies of Christianity.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1857.

FURTHER NEWS FROM INDIA.

Yesterday afternoon the Foreign Office received a full summary, extending to three columns, of the Bombay and Calcutta mails from Trieste, which was immediately forwarded to the papers. From these two statements we condense the principal points of interest.

Delhi was still in the hands of the insurgents on the 12th of August. There appears to have been severe fighting on the 30th of July. On the 1st and 2nd of August, when the enemy, reinforced by the troops from Neemuch, attempted to carry our position, they were repulsed as usual. Their loss is said to have exceeded 3,000 men, including 900 of the Neemuch force, who did not return to the city after the failure on the 1st, and they are reported to be really dispirited. On the 8th their powder manufactory in the city was blown up by a shell, and about 500 artificers are believed to have been destroyed, together with a large quantity of sulphur and saltpetre. They have been for some time short of English powder and of fuses, and the supply of gun-caps is said to be failing; they daily manufacture powder of inferior quality. The Kumaon battalion of "Goor-khas" reached Delhi with treasure, ammunition, and stores, on the 21st; and a reinforcement of 1,300 Europeans and 3,000 Punjaubees, from the Punjaub, was expected to arrive on the 15th. Retrograde movement is now not thought of, though at one time it was talked of. No fighting since the 2nd instant. On the 12th, guns established outside Cashmere-gate were attacked by a force under Brigadier Showers, and, after a sharp contest, taken. They consisted of one 24-pounder howitzer; two 7 and one 6-pounder. Our loss was severe, 112 killed and wounded; among the wounded were the following officers:—Lieutenant Sherdiff, 2nd Fusiliers, dangerously; Brigadier Showers, Major Coke, severely; Lieutenant Lindsay, Horse Artillery; Lieutenant Mansell, Engineers; Captain Greville, 1st Fusiliers; Lieutenant Owen, 1st Fusiliers; Lieutenant Jones, 70th N.L., slightly. Brigadier-General Nicholson arrived in camp on 8th of August in advance of his force. His troops were expected on the 13th, and all would arrive by the 15th, on which date the army before Delhi would number about 11,000 men. Further reinforcements, it was computed, would, early in September, increase our numbers to 15,000 men. It is generally expected that the assault on the city will take place on the 20th of August. The king is reported to be sending his Zenana to Rhotuck.

News from Agra received up to the 11th instant. All well in the fort, and plenty of provisions. Garrison consists of the 3rd European Regiment and a European battery, both very weak. The whole Christian population is within the fort. Relief from the eastward urgently called for. There is a want of funds.

Allypore is occupied by an agent of the King of Delhi. Goroopore has been abandoned by the civil officers, with the whole of the Ghoorka force. They were ordered on the 11th to hold both Goroopore and Azimghur if possible, otherwise to bring the whole force to Azimghur and hold it, instead of moving on Allahabad as they intended.

The Punjaub was tranquil. The revenue had been paid to the last farthing, and the most loyal spirit prevailed not only among the Sikh soldiery, but the population generally. The only apprehension was a failure of funds. The 26th Regiment, which mutinied at Meean Meer, has been almost entirely destroyed.

The great feature of interest is the movements of General Havelock. As we learnt by the last mail, this gallant officer, finding it impossible to reach Lucknow, fell back by easy marches to within a few miles of the Ganges, after communicating with Lucknow, and learning that the beleaguered garrison could still hold out. His advance must have been of incredible service to the men at Lucknow, as it evidently drew the rebels off from the siege. It may be that in the interval of respite thus enforced the men at Lucknow took occasion to lay in additional provisions. Once more, on the 4th of August, Havelock again moved forward, having received additional guns, and possibly a few men; but after fighting two more battles, in which he again defeated the enemy, and took their guns, the weakness of his own force and the strength of the foe compelled him once more to fall back, this time across the Ganges and into Cawnpore. But even here he found work to do. Bands of mutineers from Saugor, it is stated, had reoccupied Bithoor, the

old haunt of Nana Sahib. Once more General Havelock moved upon this place, and assaulting it with his debilitated force, carried it, and captured two guns. As his force was then reduced to 900 men—so destructive is war under such conditions—he retired to Cawnpore to rest and await those reinforcements which would probably have reached him, had it not been for the intolerable mismanagement of General Lloyd at Dinapore. Nor were General Havelock's forces likely to be left in quiet. He was threatened by a combined movement of the rebels from Oude and the rebels from Gwalior, operating on his front and rear. Meanwhile the garrison at Lucknow has been subjected to a terrible ordeal. Not only was General Havelock unable to press on from Cawnpore, but the Ghoorka force at Garruckpore had, it appears, been compelled to retreat from Azimghur, perhaps to Allahabad. It was thought at Calcutta, on the 23rd of August, that adequate reinforcements could not reach General Havelock until the first week in September, an interval that would entail on him nearly a month's inaction. Meanwhile, independently of the infantry forces on their way up, 400 seamen and marines, with ten 68-pounders, under Captain William Peel, drawn from the *Shannon* and *Pearl*, sailed from Calcutta for the Upper Provinces on the 18th of August. This would suffice to clear the river of any obstructions that could possibly be raised by the rebels.

It would appear that Nana Sahib conducted the siege of Lucknow in person, and that the rebels between that city and Cawnpore numbered 50,000, and were "strongly intrenched."

We come now to Central India. Colonel Durand, the officiating agent, was last heard of on the 3rd instant. Holkar is believed to be quite loyal, though appearances were against him. Of Scindia we have no trustworthy information; it is certain that he has taken the regiment of the Gwalior Contingent into his pay, but with what purpose we do not yet know. At Chore, in the Bhopal State, the Bhopal Contingent is reported to have seized some guns and a howitzer, and to have raised the Mohammedan standard. The Punnah chief and others of Bundelcund are believed to be loyal.

In Rajpootana States, at Nusseerabad, it had been found necessary to disarm 105 of the 12th Bombay Native Infantry, they having refused to obey their commanding officers on the occasion of a drunken trooper of the Lancers raising an alarm that the European troops were about to murder them. A court of inquiry is now investigating this affair. At Neemuch there had been some disturbance. Twenty-one troopers of the 2nd Light Cavalry have deserted. The whole of Malwa was in a disturbed state.

The detachment of the Joudpore Legion, (fifty men), at Abooh, have mutinied, and are supposed to have joined the Thakoor of Rowa, an outlawed chief who is plundering villages and stealing cattle in the Seroi country Mhow, and the Bhopal contingent has mutinied at Sehgre.

The remainder of her Majesty's 33rd Regiment from the Mauritius, and a battery of artillery from Persia, had reached Bombay. The mutiny in the 26th Regiment has been suppressed; thirty of the mutineers have been executed; others are undergoing their trial. The head-quarters of the regiment at Kholapore and the detachment at Rutnagherry, have been disarmed. The detachment of European troops thrown into Rutnagherry, Belgaum, Daseear, and Sawant Waseer, have preserved tranquillity in these districts. At Belgaum three men have been executed for treasonable practices, one of them a Sepoy in the 29th N.L. In Bombay itself, the Mohurram has passed off quietly.

The only really unlooked for item in these despatches is the disarmament of the 8th Madras Cavalry. This regiment, it is stated, volunteered for service in Bengal, and then demanded extra pay. The incident is not new in the Madras army. It is one of those freaks in which the native soldiers have been accustomed to indulge, and might have taken place two or twenty years ago on a similar occasion. It throws, therefore, no suspicion on the loyalty of the Madras soldiers as a body. All was quiet at Nagpore and Hyderabad. Some apprehensions were entertained that the Chameasee Rajah of Shera-poor was meditating rebellion, but arrangements have been made for crushing him.

The relief of Arrah by Major Eyre is confirmed. He was advancing with forces of Europeans and Sikhs on Indrapore.

The Sirdar of Punna has offered his services, and the Rajah of Krowlee men from his territories to join the British troops. Kover Sing has fled over the hill towards Rohtas. On the 19th he was at Akburtore Eteas Rohasgurg; his brother Amur Sing, was in the hills flanking the Grand Trunk road, and in its neighbourhood there is no security, consequently. All quiet, however, between Benares and Sherghotty. Seven lacs of treasures at Gya have been brought into Calcutta by the collector, Mr. Alonzo Money, with the aid of a few Europeans, and about 100 Sikh soldiers. The stations of Chupra, Chumparun, and Mozufferpore, which the civil officers had abandoned by order of Mr. Taylor, the commissioner, have been reoccupied, and tranquillity may soon be restored. Since the last mail left the 5th Irregular Cavalry mutinied in the Santhal district, are en route to Arrah; and it is not known where they now are. A party of the Dinapore mutineers has been heard of about eighteen miles south west of Murzapore, as making for the Jumna somewhere about Calpee, with the intentions, probably, of joining the Gwalior mutineers, and ultimately the Oude insurgents. Some Rewah troops—750 infantry, 300 cavalry, and four guns—had been detached by the Political Agent, to intercept them, if possible, either at the Sohages Ghat of the Jonse or at Sorce.

In the direction of Allahabad, the Kuttra Pass was defended, and it is hoped that by one force or the other they may be attacked and dispersed.

According to a despatch in the *Morning Post*, the defenders of Lucknow were reduced to 900. The rebels at Delhi were supposed to have expended 200,000 rounds of shot, and many of them deserted. The mutineers were said to be dispirited by continual defeats and want of ammunition, and there were dissensions among the Mohammedans and Hindoos. An officer reports that he saw the end of Nana Sahib and his family, who took to a boat on the Ganges and were swamped. Major-General Van Cortlandt was in full possession of Hissar and Hansi. Major George and Major Thomas died of illness and wounds at Agra, on the 4th of August.

The commercial accounts from Bombay appear to indicate an improvement in the demand for manufactured goods as well as in the shipments of produce, and the rate of exchange had become less unfavourable for England to the extent of 1½ per cent. At Calcutta, on the other hand, there had been an adverse movement of 1 per cent.

The large force of Royal Artillery, including the heavy siege trains, now under orders for India, is still at head-quarters, awaiting orders for embarkation. The departure of the force has been delayed, in consequence of the difficulty experienced in procuring steam-vessels fit for the service.

The next telegraphic despatches from India may be expected on Monday, the 12th of October.

A Common Hall of: the Livery of the city of London was held yesterday at the Guildhall to elect a member of the corporation to be the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, in the room of the Right Hon. Thomas Quested Finnis, whose tenure of office will expire on the 9th of November next. There was a large attendance. The late Lord Mayor was nominated for re-election by Mr. James Anderton, but no one seconded the motion. The names having been put, the Sheriffs announced that the decision of the Hall had fallen upon Sir R. W. Carden and Alderman Wire. (Cheers.) The Sheriffs, together with the Lord Mayor, proceeded to the Court of Aldermen to return the names of the two members chosen by the Liverymen. A short time having elapsed, the Sheriffs returned, and it was then announced by the Recorder that the choice of the Court of Aldermen had fallen upon Sir Robert Walter Carden. This announcement was received with loud cheers. Sir R. W. Carden (Lord Mayor elect) then came forward, and delivered an excellent address. Mr. Deputy Aitchison moved a vote of thanks to the present Lord Mayor for the very efficient and excellent manner in which he had performed the duties of his office. Mr. Barker seconded the motion, which was unanimously passed.

It is now officially stated that her Majesty will not be present at the closing of the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition on the 15th proximo.

The inquest on the bodies of the sufferers by the fatal accident on the Great Northern Railway terminated yesterday. The jury, after consulting half-an-hour, returned a verdict that the five persons dead had been accidentally killed. The foreman then handed in the following addendum to the verdict:—"The jury, in giving their fullest consideration to the details of this melancholy accident, cannot separate without stating that it appears that there is not sufficient caution given to the engine-drivers in working express trains, that they are entrusted with the exercise of a very large and dangerous amount of discretion, and that there should be a *maximum* speed at which the drivers of them should not, under any circumstances, exceed. And we further desire the coroner to communicate the verdict to the Board of Trade, and request them to bring the subject under the consideration of the Government."

A telegraphic despatch in the *Moniteur* says that "On Monday the King took the two Emperors, the Empress of Russia, the Queens of Wurtemberg, of Holland, and of Greece, the Princes and Princesses, to Cannstadt, to witness the popular festival, a great agricultural *fête*, which takes place annually, under the presidency of the King. The Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of the French, the King, and the Princesses went on horseback. The immense multitude assembled in the Hippodrome and in the valley loudly cheered the Royal cortege. At three o'clock the Emperor Napoleon returned to the Palace at Stuttgart. At four o'clock his Majesty took leave of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, who have just left. This evening the Emperor accompanies the King to a representation at the theatre. The health of the Emperor is excellent. His Majesty leaves to-morrow, at half-past eight, for Metz."

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

To day's market was scantily supplied with all kinds of English wheat, in which a steady business was transacted, at prices fully equal to Monday last, and at which a good clearance was effected. Fine foreign wheats moved off steadily, at extreme rates. In other qualities, very little business was passing. Fine malting barley was in request, at full prices. Light samples were a slow inquiry. There was only a moderate inquiry for malt, on former terms. We had a fine sale for oats, at very full prices. Beans, peas, and flour were quite as dear as on Monday.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	590	430	270	—	960
Irish	—	—	—	1,400	—
Foreign	3190	580	—	4,030	15600

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*. The connexion of Mr. W. FREEMAN with the *Nonconformist* having ceased, it is requested that all communications on the business of the Paper be addressed, till further notice, to Mr. CHARLES MIAL, 13, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Subscribers having prepaid to Mr. W. Freeman for the *Nonconformist* will suffer no disadvantage in consequence of the change announced above; as their papers will continue to be forwarded, up to the full amount of their pre-payments.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Alpha."—In type, but excluded from want of room.

*. In consequence of next Wednesday being appointed as a day for "national humiliation," we shall be under the necessity of publishing the *Nonconformist* a day earlier—on Tuesday.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1857.

SUMMARY.

We are gratified in being able to open a summary of painful news with a compliment to our Home Government. The Foreign Office having received by telegraph a full outline of the contents both of the Bombay and Calcutta mails, promptly forwarded it to the papers yesterday afternoon, thus relieving much of the anxiety that is felt between the arrival of the telegraphic message and the full details. Ministers have also, through the *Globe*, given information of the measures being taken for reinforcing the British army in India, and for raising a reserve force at home. By thus keeping the country well-informed during the parliamentary recess, they are securing a degree of moral support at this perilous crisis which no other policy would obtain, and have established a precedent which will not, in future, we hope, be set aside.

The news by the mail just arrived, as interpreted by the Government authorities, is of a chequered nature. The favourable features are mainly negative. British authority in India has gained another fortnight—a fact of vital importance now that help is so near at hand—without being placed in greatly increased peril. Some of the sinister rumours, which followed upon the last mail, have been disproved. Our troops have not withdrawn from Delhi, but, though greatly harassed by the continued sorties of the rebels, were invariably successful, and held their own up to the 8th of August. Brigadier Nicholson had reached the camp, and his column, with other arrivals, would augment our numbers early in September to 15,000 men—a force strong enough to defy all attacks, if not to take the city by storm. "Retrograde movement," it is significantly said, "is not now thought of, though at one time talked of." Judging, however, from the severe losses on our side both of men and officers and the ravages of disease, Delhi is likely to have many weeks' respite. The Mohurrum—the great Mussulman festival, which commenced on the 25th of August, lasts ten days, and draws together great crowds of people—has, so far, passed off without disturbance in Bombay. It had not commenced in Calcutta, when the mail left on the 23rd of August.

But the dark feature in the intelligence is the arrest of General Havelock in his career of victory. After attempting to resume his march to Lucknow, he had been obliged to retreat, this time across the Ganges to Cawnpore, and to retake Bithoor from some bands of mutineers from Saugor, who had gained possession of it. But

even at Cawnpore his position was by no means secure. His little army reduced to 900 men, worn out with fatigue, and needing repose, was threatened by a combined movement; from the Oude insurgents he had lately faced, who were preparing to cross the Ganges—from the rebels in the south of that kingdom who were collecting boats opposite to Futteypore—and from the Gwalior contingent who were preparing to cross the Jumna at Kalpee. He is in danger both in front and rear. No adequate reinforcements could reach him until the first week in September—a month's inaction which might be fatal to the gallant garrison that still held the fort of Lucknow.

The hopes of relief reaching that besieged band of Europeans, numbered at one thousand, a large proportion of whom were women and children, are very faint. It is believed that the advance of Havelock so far drew off the rebels that the garrison were able to lay in an additional stock of provisions. But they appear to be hard pressed by Nana Sahib in person, and the enemy between Cawnpore and Lucknow number 50,000 men, and are "strongly entrenched." There was no chance of any help from the 3,000 Ghorkas sent from Nepal who had been compelled to retreat to Azimghur, while the two European regiments and the Naval Brigade sent up the Ganges could not reach Cawnpore for some time—"a long delay," to quote the desponding language of General Neill, "during which time Lucknow may share the fate which befel Cawnpore. The rebels, flushed with victory, will return on this, reoccupy Cawnpore, and I have no troops to keep them out. I must be starved out. The influence, too, on Agra, may be most disastrous." With these overwhelming odds against him, the gallant Havelock may have to fall back on Allahabad and wait. It would thus seem that the fate of the beleaguered Europeans in Lucknow is inevitable. We can only hope that other and more humane rebel leaders may rescue them from the fiendish vengeance of the perpetrator of the Cawnpore massacre.

The remark of our Calcutta correspondent quoted last week, is now more than ever applicable—"everywhere the rebels are beginning to feel their strength against the handful of Europeans that hold North India." We have seen that Cawnpore is threatened, and we also learn that the communication between Allahabad and Benares may soon be interrupted. But, though the mutineers were still strong in Bengal and Behar, they do not appear to have gained further successes, but were making for Oude—next to Delhi, the great focus of rebellion. Though Central India is said to be "quiet," Malwa is reported to be in a very disturbed state, Scindiah's loyalty doubtful, and Holkar still true to us, "though appearances were against him." The Mohammedan standard had been raised by the Bhopal contingent and other petty Rajahs were in arms against the British. Throughout this vast region our authority is alone represented by Colonel Durand with a handful of troops shut up in the fort of Mhow. The country has to be reconquered.

The Bombay news is less serious than we had reason to expect. In that Presidency only one regiment has as yet mutinied—a portion at Kolapore which was summarily suppressed and many of the rebels executed, and another portion at Rutnagherry, which had been disarmed. But some hundred men of the 12th Bombay Native Infantry serving at Nusseerabad, in Rajpootana States, had been moved to insubordination by the seditious speeches of a drunken trooper, and disarmed. The mutiny at Darwhar however proves to be a false report, and the arrival of the remainder of the 33rd regiment from the Mauritius, and a battery of artillery from Bushire had strengthened confidence at Bombay.

The disarming of a Madras regiment, ordered to proceed to Calcutta is the most unexpected piece of news by the last mail. The men it is said volunteered for the service, and then demanded extra pay, which being refused they declined to go to Bengal. Whether the claim was reasonable it is impossible to say—Indian authorities often higgie about trifles—but the incident does not appear to impeach the loyalty of the Madras army in general.

The reports given, in another column, of meetings held in support of the Relief Fund, show how deeply the public have been moved by the calamities of our countrymen and women in India. The subscription, which already exceeds 100,000*l.*, is a truly national exhibition of sympathy, and no doubt it will be greatly augmented by the collections made next Wednesday, which is appointed by the Queen to be observed as a day of solemn fast, humiliation and prayer, "that so both we and our people may humble ourselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon for our sins, and in the most devout and solemn manner send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty, for imploring his blessing and assistance on our arms for the restoration of tranquillity."

In another direction the public feeling has found expression. Government, it appears, have been overwhelmed with offers of military services from young men of the middle and upper classes, at the very time when labouring men are too well off, for the most part, to be fascinated with the Queen's shilling. There is much talk of an Indian Brigade for temporary service—a scheme likely to receive no countenance from our Horse Guards. In truth our military régime entirely excludes the middle class element, and, unless the purchase system for officers should be abolished, is not likely to furnish a vent for the martial enthusiasm of young men of education.

In the domestic news of the week Lord John Russell occupies the foreground. His reception by the inhabitants of Sheffield, without distinction of class, was a striking proof of the prestige that still attaches to the Whig statesman out of office. Though an occupant of the back bench of St. Stephen's—perhaps because he is in opposition—Lord John is still a power. That he has not ere this become a member of Lord Palmerston's Government, is owing rather to his own independent feeling than to any obstacles interposed by the Premier himself. His Sheffield ovation will serve to remind the head of the Government that if he is not disposed to continue in his career of "progressive improvement," and bring forward a real measure of representative reform, there is another statesman who is both able and willing to fulfil the duty. The present political situation is not such as the people have reason to be dissatisfied with. With Palmerston at the oar, and Lord John to steer him, the vessel of state must needs make progress.

THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The general principles upon which the government of India should be re-constituted and conducted, after the effectual repression of the present revolt, already engage the attention of our contemporaries. This must be our apology for taking occasional part in the discussion. But for this, we should not have deemed the opportunity ripe for treating the question with advantage. We should have preferred waiting at least until tidings had reached this country of a more decidedly favourable character than have yet been received. Not that we have the slightest misgiving as to the ultimate issue of the desperate conflict which is at present desolating the north-western provinces of Bengal—but we are not at all satisfied that order will be re-established in India, so easily or so soon, as appears to be generally taken for granted. Disaffection, we fear, has proved contagious far beyond the limits of the Bengal army, and is not unlikely to pervade the population at large. Should this turn out to be fact, our troops will have to confront more difficulties than we, at home, have calculated upon—and, although they will doubtless accomplish their mission to the East, the achievement will require more time than can be well compressed into a single campaign. Be this, however, as it may, no harm can result from striking the iron whilst it is hot. At any rate, attention is now awake, and men's minds are in a condition of receptivity as to all that relates to our Indian possessions.

The Government of the day will have this advantage in proceeding to the task of reconstruction—that it will be justified by past events, in commencing *de novo*. The old machinery has been completely shattered. It may, or it may not, have been adapted to its purpose—but whether or not, it is gone. The ground is clear upon which the genius of statesmanship may develop its highest powers. Routine, vested interests, customary methods, and all the obstructions which, in an old settled possession, forbid any successful attempt at improvement, have been suddenly smitten down by far other hands than those of reformers. These foes to innovation may still find shelter in Calcutta, or in Leadenhall-street, but they cannot any longer speak the language of menace. A Home Government, intent only upon placing the rule of the richest and most populous dependency of the British Crown, upon a basis of wisdom, justice, and mutual benefit, will have a tolerably clear stage for its efforts. Might and right will find every facility for going hand in hand. Whether great changes, or only trifling modifications, of what has hitherto existed, be judged fitting, the nick of opportunity will have come for making them. There is no longer any necessity for walking in old paths, unless experience has proved them to be convenient as well as old. To a much greater extent than at any former period—to almost any extent they could desire—the Government and Legislature of this country will be free to follow exclusively the dictates of the highest political sagacity they can press into their service, in reorganising both the military and the civil polity by which India is to be secured in future.

In venturing, as we shall occasionally do, to give expression to our thoughts on this deeply-

important topic, we shall not be guilty of the absurdity of entering into details with the adaptation of which to the wants of the country we cannot pretend to be familiarly acquainted. Practical men—men thoroughly conversant with Asiatic habits, modes of thought, and motives of action—are alone qualified to submit to the judgment of the public practical plans of administrative organisation for India. But there are some leading principles of polity, positive as well as negative, to which the plans of even such men—that is, if they are to be valued a rush—must be conformed, and these principles it is not necessary to have spent a lifetime in India in order to be competent to discuss. These we propose, as opportunity serves, to set forth, for this purpose, if for no other—to help our readers to bring to the consideration of Indian affairs some thoughts by which the worth of more detailed and practical plans may be fairly and usefully tested.

Sensible men, when commissioned to discharge a trust, will endeavour, in the first instance, to ascertain clearly the *wherefore* of that trust. The government of India will have to be reconstituted. To what end? Briefly and generally, we may reply, that, under British rule, the inhabitants of India may enjoy the inestimable blessing of public order and tranquillity, may be protected individually from the depredations of fraud and force, may reap and preserve the fruits of their industry, may be stimulated to develop the ample resources of their country, and may be subject to a system of public law which shall interpose no material nor moral obstacles to the action of those free agencies and influences which may ultimately detach them from their grovelling superstitions, and win them over to a voluntary acknowledgment of the Christian faith. This seems to be our mission in India, and to propose to ourselves any object short of this, would amount to a tacit confession that we have no business to be there at all.

Well, if it is to be our first and chief consideration how we may most faithfully and most efficiently discharge this high trust, the question as to the *form* of the government we shall have to establish in India, must needs fall into a secondary position, and be decided entirely by proved or obvious fitness to work out the results at which we are to aim. This disposes at once, of all those propositions which attach supreme importance to a particular model of constitution, and which confound together the means to be employed and the end to be achieved. Into this grave mistake the gentlemen of Calcutta who forwarded the petition to Parliament on which we commented last week, appear to us to have fallen. We must not allow ourselves to be misled by political pedantries. The machinery of Government which is invaluable in England may be as ill-adapted to the habits of our Indian fellow-subjects, as our fashion of house architecture, or our style of dress. It does not follow, nor must it be taken for granted, that forms which are found to work admirably in the West, would answer any purpose but that of mischief in the East. We have, therefore, to free our judgment, at starting, from all these predilections. Race, history, social customs, physical attributes, and religious beliefs must be studied and consulted, as well as those laws of human nature the force of which is everywhere felt, and may be everywhere securely relied upon. In a word, we shall have to set ourselves to the task before us, not as constitution-mongers, but as statesmen. Our aim must be, not to reproduce in India the machinery with which we are familiar at home, and from which we derive such satisfactory results, but to govern India wisely and well by whatever machinery the end may be attained.

Far less are we to substitute for the great object we have stated above, a pre-determination to restore India to the rule, however controlled, of the East India Company. And yet here lies our greatest danger. Every available influence will be brought to bear upon the Government, the Legislature, and the press, to secure the reorganisation, if possible, of that division of governing power and patronage between the magnates of Leadenhall-street and Cannon-row, under which the Indian empire has been almost lost to us. Already, the set of the current is evidently in that direction. And yet, we fancy, the British public do not, and will not, look upon this as a sufficient reward of the sacrifices they show such cheerful readiness to endure. Our brethren in India are not holding their ground at such fearful odds against savage mutineers, nor are we at home striving to send them timely and adequate succour, at any expense, in the hope of preserving its privileges to the East India Company. The existing forms of rule, as well as those which are clamored for by theorists, must be tried by their adaptation to secure order, justice, tranquillity, and progress. If the continuance of the East India Company in the capacity of buffer to the Board of Control, or in any other capacity,

be necessary to obtain these results, let it continue—if not, let it be put an end to. At any rate, let the country keep its proper object, in the reconstruction of the Indian Government, clearly and steadily in view.

We are reconquering India, and we must hereafter reorganise its civil and military systems, with a simple view to the good government of India under British supremacy. Having sighted our object, we may essay more confidently, as occasion serves, to test the various means by which it is proposed to reach it.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P.M.

Not a very fertile theme for discussion, many of our readers, on glancing at the above heading, will be disposed to think. What is there in "Seven o'clock, p.m." to entitle it to more notice than seven o'clock, a.m., or midnight, or noon, or any other point of time in the twenty-four hours which we reckon to a day? Nothing, we reply, save in the association which this particular hour may have with our daily pursuits or habits of life. To many men it is the dinner hour, which very few possess philosophy enough to look upon without interest. For the next six months, at least, it will fall within that portion of our time when the sun is below the horizon, and when the occupations of many of us must be thereby greatly modified. With some it is the hour at which the post closes—with others, the time when the children go to bed. Whole volumes might be written, if ingenious authors chose to turn their attention to the subject, on "Seven o'clock, p.m., its incidents and duties." We have selected the words as frontispiece to this article, merely that we may give a definite point to the observations that follow.

It is astonishing to how great an extent, in every department of life, we make our own troubles, and convert even our blessings into sources of misery. The necessity which is laid upon most men to live by labour is truly a blessing—a fact which has been quite recently prettily and ably illustrated by one of our writers of fiction.* A man without occupation is the most wretched being alive. But he who laid us all under the merciful obligation to employ ourselves steadily in order to the enjoyment of life, and whose law has associated the exercise of our faculties with pleasure, has also placed limits within which even this beneficent provision cannot be strained with impunity. The common saying "Business is business, and must be attended to," is all very well within reasonable limits—but it would be equally pertinent to add, "Recreation is recreation, and cannot be neglected." We may make labour a daily companion, or convert it into an insatiable tyrant, accordingly as we use it. It is very much within our own choice, whether we will live *by* it or *for* it. No man courts work, probably, for its own sake, except in those rare instances in which habit has overcome nature. But work is the way to wealth, and wealth is spoken of by many, and thought of by more, as the main chance. Hence, it has come to be forgotten that there are some things besides business which are worth consideration. Health is something—cheerfulness is something—the furnishing of the mind, the culture of the moral nature, the pursuit of religion—all make some demand upon us, and all protest against the monopoly by business of the whole of our waking time. And it is as true now as ever it was that

"All work and no play
Makes Jack a dull boy."

Shopkeeping is, perhaps, the commonest pursuit amongst the middle classes in England, and it is one in which there is excessive competition. Shopkeepers, consequently, are more open to the temptation of keeping long hours, than most other people. We do not mean to imply that men in other occupations do not frequently transgress in this way. The truth is, it is the misfortune of the age that we all think it necessary to overburden ourselves. But men and women who dispose of their wares over the counter seem to be much more dependent than others upon the will or the whim of the customers whom they serve. Gradually, therefore, as the supply has risen upon the demand, shopkeepers have competed with each other in extending facilities for purchase to "the nobility, gentry, and the public." They have run a race, one against another, which of them should give most time to the convenience of buyers,—and, inasmuch as their powers in this way lie within very narrow limits, the "*sum tottle*," as Joseph Hume used to call it, of their concessions is, that pretty nearly all of them keep the same hours, with the disadvantage common to all of them, that they are much longer than need be. It resembles very much the rivalry which, in the now almost forgotten stage-coaching days, lowered fares and shortened time, in order to beat opposition off the road, until ruin overtook both competitors, or

both competitors coalesced to avert it. Or, perhaps, it is still more like the universal slavery to Mrs. Grundy, which consists in everybody being afraid of Mrs. Grundy merely on account of his belief that everybody else is afraid. And so, thousands upon thousands of estimable men, and hundreds of thousands of promising youths, are reduced by a slavery established by a competition which has long ceased to operate, to spend in their shops two or three hours every night which might be more pleasantly and more profitably spent elsewhere, merely because all other tradesmen do the same. The same amount of business could be done, and done much better, within shorter hours, if all would agree to shorten their hours, and would be distributed, moreover, precisely as now.

On the moral and religious aspect of this late-hour system, we say nothing just now—we have exhibited them again and again. What we now desire is, to hint that the system has fallen into such disrepute with the public, that it may be braved even singly without much danger of loss. So says Mr. Lilwall, the secretary of the Early Closing Association, in his letter "to the retail employers of Great Britain," inserted elsewhere, and our own observations amply confirm the accuracy of his opinion. The purchasing classes, as a rule, cordially approve of the efforts made to shorten within moderate limits the hours of business. It is natural that they should do so—for the reflex influence of the change cannot but affect them beneficially. Besides, we have seldom seen courage in the performance of duty go without its due meed of reward. The Mrs. Grundy of trade as well as of society, is hated even by those who obey her—and the man who steps forth to defy her, unless his motives are obviously despicable, has only to stand his ground firmly, and he will secure respect.

Customers, however—fair customers especially, can do much to render a change to shorter hours not merely easy, but requisite. When they pretty generally abstain from purchasing after a certain period of the day, shopkeepers will gladly close their shops. And every member of society who makes this a duty to be observed by himself, and inculcated upon others, increases the facility with which the transition may be made. Reader! This was our object in heading our remarks with so odd a title. We commend the whole subject to serious consideration—and by way of practical application, we end, as we began, with the few pithy and memorable words—"Seven o'clock, p.m."

THE IMPERIAL MEETING.

In 1804 Alexander I. and Napoleon I. had a conference on a raft in the River Niemen, with their armies on either bank—in 1857, Alexander II. and Napoleon III. came from opposite ends of Europe by railway, attended only by a few officials, to make personal acquaintance in the little capital of the King of Wurtemberg. How widely different in kind is the influence of the two potentates who have met at Stuttgart, from that of the Emperors who had an interview on the Niemen. There is in both cases the imperial title and imperial state—but the railroad separates the two periods, dividing them into different epochs, and showing us how utterly unable is the most autocratic will to stem the progress of improvement, or in itself to resist the transforming power of the spirit of the age.

We do not anticipate any great harm to the interests of European freedom, from this imperial conference. Peace now holds undisputed reign over the Continent, during which not only wealth and commerce, but more liberal ideas may grow. Industrial development is the watchword of European States at the present moment—as much of Russia as of France. The phrase, indeed, is as much the motto of the one Emperor, as another celebrated saying, "The Empire it is peace," is of the other. These modern ideas, incorporated in the policy of the two greatest sovereigns of Europe, are not delusive mottos to catch popular applause, but the suggestions of imperious necessity. Monarchs and their courts, whatever their seeming power, cannot resist the stream. To borrow a familiar illustration, they are like the occupants of a boat in a tidal stream—motionless of themselves, they are borne along by the current.

We, therefore, are reluctant to anticipate any great evil to Europe from the meeting of crowned heads at Stuttgart. Secure in their present tenure of power, both Alexander and Napoleon are more likely to discuss measures for mutually reducing the armaments which impoverish alike themselves and their subjects, than to forge new chains for those who are subject to their sway, or attempt to disturb the balance of power in Europe. The *Constitutionnel* may not, perhaps, be far out when it says respecting this interview;—"No one can anticipate the results of their secret conference; but the policy which inspired the peace of Paris has, we imagine, offered sufficient guarantees to authorise unlimited security in the future

* Labour and Live. By E. Elliott. London: W. Freeman.

Should the traditions of a policy inspired by suspicion and jealous susceptibilities still exist in the councils of Europe, it is to be supposed that the spirit which has presided at the Stuttgart interview will remain as a salutary example."

It would seem that the rumour of a meeting of Louis Napoleon with the Emperor of Austria has not been realised. While the Emperor Alexander proceeds to Weimar to have an interview with the head of the Hapsburg dynasty, the Emperor of the French has returned to Metz. However disposed to fraternise with the Czar, and use his influence in Europe as a counterpoise to other Powers, Louis Napoleon not unnaturally declines to make common cause with Austria, placed as it is between two disaffected provinces—Hungary and Italy. In his refusal to join the other Emperors at Weimar we may reasonably deduce a reluctance to modify his Italian ideas, and to withhold his moral support from the little kingdom of Piedmont.

It is easy to imagine that many knotty questions have come under the consideration of the sovereigns and statesmen who held converse together in the Prince's Villa at Berg—such as the succession to the throne of Greece, the union of the Danubian Principalities, the relations of Austria and Piedmont, and the difference between Denmark and her German province, Holstein. What may have been determined on these matters time will probably develop—what has been said by the distinguished personages thus brought together, some autobiography may, perchance, inform the world, when the present generation is departed. "Special correspondents" tell us of the festivities, the illuminations, the receptions, the worn look of the Czar, and the imperial pomp of Napoleon, but wisely refrain from enacting the part of the Boy Jones. At all events England has nothing to fear from the conference; but it may be that our French ally may impress upon the Czar the wisdom of refraining from embarrassing us during the period of our troubles in India.

Spirit of the Press.

The spirit of martial enthusiasm is abroad, and the daily papers teem with letters from "A young Englishman," "A young Scotchman," and others with cognate signatures, all asking how they can best use their energies for the vindication of the national honour and name in India. The former says, and perhaps truly, that there are hundreds of his class who desire to fight their country's battles, "but who, alas, having been born and educated as gentlemen, cannot enter the ranks." At the same time, while there is this available material among the middle classes, the recruiting for our reserve home force does not prosper. It is confessed that of the fifteen second battalions to be raised "only four are as yet even in a state of partial existence." The Horse Guards calls, but the recruits do not come. The offer of commissions, the bounty, the blarney of the recruiting-sergeant, fail as inducements to a tolerably well-employed population. The recruits dribble into the dépôts, where they should flow like a well-fed stream into a mountain lake. A practical contradiction is established. In the nation, we are told, there is a plethora of eager military aspirants; in the dépôts of the Horse Guards, there is nearly a vacuum. The *Spectator* accounts for this by the injurious working of the purchase system. The middle classes won't enlist because that system would keep them all their lives in the ranks.

Nor does the purchase system shut out middle-class recruits alone; it does more. At this moment it prevents the military authorities from availing themselves of the military ardour which inspires our young men; for if they raised a volunteer legion, or volunteer battalions, and promoted men from the ranks by selection, they see that they would raise also a striking anomaly in the army, and bring two discordant principles into collision—merit and money. . . . The purchase system has come in contact with British sense of duty and the powerful sentiment that impels men to risk their lives for their country; and the responsibility of upholding a system which obstructs the performance of that duty and the satisfaction of that sentiment rests heavily upon those who maintain the position that in the ranks of the army shall be found only the British peasant, and among the officers of the army only that section of British gentlemen who are either rich themselves or have rich connexions. At the present moment the country only feels this anomaly; but in the next it may reason upon it, and in the next it may act.

Some of the correspondents of the *Times* have been asking why "men-milliners"—young men who serve in drapers' shops, &c., do not enlist for the defence of their country, and "metamorphose the haberdasher into the hero," instead of engaging in an "unmanly" employment. The *Leader* very sensibly urges that this kind of work is, after all, not well fitted for women—it would try their tempers too much, and is too heavy.

Take up a roll of long-cloth, or a bale of silk, spread out the pattern, return it to its place on the shelf again; and do that for ten hours, keeping on your feet all the time (with a brief interlude for dinner), and every now

and then running up a staircase or ladder, and pushing between counters; and if you are Lucy you will wish you were George, while if you are George be thankful you are not Lucy, weak of limb, and untrained to the incessant exertion. Sometimes, of course, your day's business may be a light lounge; but we do not find that linen-draper and haberdashers' assistants grow naturally hearty upon their labour. Ask any one of them who has had a regular day's work, and he will tell you that nothing is more exhausting. The number of young girls employed might be increased if a staff of porters were employed to fetch and carry; but such a machinery would be difficult to manage, and would, moreover, absorb the labour of a class from which recruits for the army might be expected much more reasonably than from among the ordinary shopmen. We do not meet many men in shops where lace, caps, and embroidery form the principal stock.

Wherever there are men, rely upon it there is man's work to do. Not entirely: muslins and silks have to be arranged so as to flow down the assistant's form and exhibit their coquettish ribbons have to be unrolled, fleecy and flaky dainties of dress have to be handled by Great Britons fit to fix bayonets; but supposing you turn the young men out of Regent-street, whither will they go? Not to the Horse Guards. You have a military system which is the horror of every class except the lowest. That must be reformed before any one will think it a degradation to be a silk-mercantile assistant, or an honour to be a private soldier.

The *Economist* is sceptical enough to believe that the present martial furor will not permanently affect the constitution of our service.

Though the Government will know well, as it assuredly ought, how to avail itself of this vehement national impulse for a temporary purpose, yet we shall find, when the occasion of this universal enthusiasm has passed over, that the army will again become almost exclusively the resort of the same classes which now fill its ranks and its offices of trust. Once before, under the influence of an enthusiasm still more stern and overwhelming, we had a middle and lower-class army—an army of working-men of every grade; and it is a fact of great significance that no English army was ever nearly so politically and socially restless—so eager to have a hand in the guidance of their own movements—so highly paid in proportion to civilians—or so easily dispersed when once the great guiding enthusiasm which bound them together had run its natural course and passed its temporary goal, as the working-class army of Cromwell. It is quite worth while, then, to look carefully at the conditions which render a working-class army possible in England, and see which of them, if any, might be permanently fulfilled in our military organisation, and which of them are due only to the power of a great enthusiasm and a great occasion.

Our contemporary comes to the following general conclusion:—

On the whole, it seems evident enough that, powerful and important as is the aid which the working classes of this country may render to the army on occasions of great national excitement, there is really something both in the nature of the discipline it requires, and in the scale of remuneration it naturally receives, to prevent it from becoming permanently a field for those who have great capacities for regular work, who love its steady pressure, and its large rewards. Yet there might be closer approximation between the material of the army and the working classes. There may yet be regular and productive work found for it in time of peace, which would raise the scale of its general remuneration and render it a welcome enough resort to the least restless portion of our industrial population, if they were willing to exchange something of the free individual enterprise and large prizes of trade and commerce for the moderate but certain gains and quiet discipline of official labour.

In another article, the *Economist* contends that the state of society in Bengal should induce us to receive with caution the loud complaints of planters and merchants. It is stated that the planters are not colonists in the usual sense, but, like the servants of the Company, wish to make a fortune and retire to England. The difference between them is—that if fortunate the planter makes his fortune in two or three years, while the official has to wait a quarter of a century for his by saving a portion of his salary. Then there is great difficulty in obtaining land, and the planters are viewed by the native landowners with great jealousy.

These circumstances appear to us quite sufficient to account for the small extent to which Englishmen attempt to settle in Bengal; but the planters and the Calcutta merchants allege other reasons, and ascribe the fact to the jealousy entertained towards all "independent" Englishmen by the Civil Service. If we ask how any such unnatural feelings are allowed to affect their interest, we must turn to the representations that are contained in the petition just received from Calcutta. Here and elsewhere the great remedy for all their wrongs is stated to be their admission to the Legislative Council, and the substitution of the English law and language for the acts of the Indian Legislature and the languages of India in the courts. What is this but asking that the convenience and advantage of a few wealthy settlers may be considered before that of the natives of India, who for some reason or other mistrust and dislike the planters, and consider their interests to be directly at variance with their own? Most important is it for the gradual civilisation of India, its growth in wealth, security, and knowledge, as well as for the benefit of England, that English capital and enterprise shall by every possible means find an opening in India; but surely this is not to be accomplished by violating the most fundamental principles of equity at the very outset. Yet, because the Government of India and its Civil Service set themselves in opposition to demands of this kind, they are accused of throwing obstacles in the way of European enterprise lest their authority in India may be weakened! We sincerely respect commercial enterprise. We believe that it will do much for India, indirectly no doubt, quite as much as just government itself. But we are sure that nothing could be worse for our rule in India than that the natives should have reason to suspect that the welfare of the people of India

is subordinated in the minds of the Government to that of temporary English settlers. A cry of "India for the Indians" would then indeed be certain, and not only certain, but justified.

Elsewhere we have extracted from the *Times* copies of some correspondence which has taken place relative to the late Tavistock election. Yesterday the leading journal had a sarcastic article on the subject which opens as follows:—

The house of Russell holds a high place among the aristocratic families of England. Having in the person of one of its members been thought to merit well of its country, it has been rewarded by at least as much applause as it deserved; and an eminent politician has in the present generation revived and increased its historical lustre. The Duke of Bedford is a highly respectable nobleman, a liberal landlord, and a distinguished agricultural improver. Mr. Arthur Russell is a gentleman of unblemished character, personally popular, we believe, in the circle of his acquaintance, and familiar with the routine of public business through the experience which he acquired as private secretary to his uncle. Finally, the constituency of Tavistock is sufficiently intelligent to appreciate all these accumulated claims to its respect and confidence. The electors habitually believe in the greatness of Woburn; they show a proper deference to the Duke of Bedford, and they have just selected Mr. Arthur Russell as their representative in the House of Commons. It is pleasant to find in actual life an illustration of the harmony which feminine novelists always delight to represent as prevailing among the patriarchal nobleman, his attached dependents, and the fascinating hope of the family. Even the obtrusive Nonconformist who attempts to disturb the happy scene is half converted by the pervading atmosphere of peace and goodwill. Mr. Miall goes out of his way to compliment his opponents on the tolerable exercise of their irresistible strength. The illusion would have been perfect if the patron of Tavistock could have contented himself with the universal recognition of his power, his greatness, and his goodness; but the Duke of Bedford expects the electors of his borough to thank him for nominating their representative as well as to accept the nomination. Mr. Miall had ventured to suggest that Mr. Arthur Russell's success was, on the whole, attributable to family influence. The Duke replies that "he cannot admit that the circumstance of his possessing property and a stake in the welfare of a county or borough is virtually to disqualify any member of his family from offering himself to the choice of the electors,"—"a doctrine," he adds, "that would lead to the arbitrary exclusion of one class only, and be absolutely incompatible with true liberty." There is an admirable simplicity in the designation of the Russell family as "a class." It would be unjust to exclude from the representation of Tavistock the Russell class of the community, and to admit the remaining class, which includes the entire population of the United Kingdom. Poor Mr. Miall had, after all, only ventured to doubt whether his own class was allowed an equal chance of success.

The *Times* then classes Tavistock with the few nomination boroughs that the Reform Bill left, such as Colne, Wilton, Richmond, and Ludlow. If their patrons are wise they will not provoke investigation into the nature of their privileges. At all events individual patronage is doomed to speedy extinction. The owners of boroughs have, since 1832, carefully deprived themselves of any pretext for the lengthened continuance of their privileges. The seats which might have provided a refuge for statesmen or a step to rising ability have with few exceptions been conferred on obscure cadets, when the heir was not too indolent to represent the paternal county.

Whenever a new Reform Bill is introduced, Lord John Russell will, either as its proposer or as its critic, take the most prominent part in its discussion. Any one who may then chance to remember the Tavistock correspondence will watch with amused curiosity the mode in which the great Reformer will deal with the question of small constituencies and of family influence. The nomination boroughs will probably be abandoned as indefensible, but not without some expression of regret. It will probably be recorded to the honour of the Tavistock burgesses that they invariably returned a representative favourable to civil and religious liberty.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT SHEFFIELD.

Lord and Lady John Russell, with three of their children, arrived in Sheffield on Thursday evening, his lordship having accepted an invitation to preside at the annual meeting of the ragged school on the following day. The noble lord met with a very hearty reception. Around the station and on the road to it were some 12,000 people. On alighting his lordship was received by Ald. H. E. Hoole, Edward Vickers, Esq., and R. N. Phillips, Esq. The parties present on the platform at this moment embraced all ranks and shades of opinion. With some difficulty the noble visitors made their way through the crowd, whose anxiety to catch a glimpse of the great statesman led them to press inconveniently close. The cheering which greeted his lordship was general on his alighting; and on his appearing at the station door, became vociferous and protracted. The party was taken up in two carriages, and upon Lord John taking his seat the cheering was renewed, whilst several Sheffield Blades rushed to the carriage and persisted in shaking hands with his lordship. The carriages drove slowly through the crowd, who cheered Lord John on his route to the house of Mr. Ald. Hoole, whose guest he was. Here he spent the night.

On Friday morning at half-past ten, Lord John inspected the ragged schools, and thence he proceeded to the Council Hall, where the mayor and town council were waiting to present an address to him. He was most cordially received, and took his seat on the bench of aldermen. The address was then read

to his lordship after a few words of welcome from the Mayor (John W. Pye Smith, Esq.) The town clerk read the address, which referred in terms of high appreciation to his lordship's long and valuable public career. His lordship then read the following reply, which was repeatedly cheered:—

Mr. Mayor.—I thank you and the members of the corporation for the kindness which has prompted the hearty welcome that you have given me on my visit to the borough of Sheffield.

You may be confident that I shall continue to be the advocate of civil and religious freedom, of social progress, extended education, and constitutional reform. The spirit of the age, the union of statesmen favourable to progress, and the enlightened opinion of the people have enabled me, among others, to carry to a successful issue, many important measures. The twenty years from 1828 to 1848, beginning with the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and ending with the repeal of the Navigation Act, were remarkable for progress without revolution, while, in the last of the years I have mentioned, we had in many continental states, revolution without progress.

Let us hope that in the future we may witness the same spirit of improvement, accompanied with the same reverence for institutions under whose shade the nation has enjoyed so large an amount of liberty and happiness.

It is impossible to abstract our minds from the events which have recently afflicted our Indian empire. A revolt of the most treacherous character, accompanied by murders of the most savage atrocity, has filled us with horror and indignation. Yet amidst these terrible scenes it is permitted to us to hope that if, in restoring our dominion, energy is combined with a deliberate plan of action; if the sword of justice is not separated from her balance; if in providing for the future government of India we can reconcile our duties as Christians with the most entire religious liberty, and a benevolent rule with the firm assertion of power, we may preserve to Great Britain and to civilisation a fairer and more secure empire than we have hitherto possessed.

Gentlemen, I beg to wish you and the town you represent a continuance and increase of your present prosperity.

The Ragged School meeting was held in the evening in the Music Hall. Lord John Russell presided, supported by Lord Wharnccliffe, the Hon. F. S. Wortley, the Mayor of Sheffield (Mr. Pye Smith), Aldermen Dunn, Hoole, Vickers, and Robson; Rev. T. Sale, D.D. (vicar), &c. The proceedings having opened with prayer, Mr. ELLIS, the secretary, read a report from which it appeared that since the establishment of this institution about 1,690 destitute children had been instructed in it; that the managers possessed evidence that the schools had been a great blessing to many of those children; that some had been rescued from prison, from beggary, and from wicked companions, and are now growing up as useful members of society earning an honest livelihood.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE moved and the Rev. Dr. SALE seconded the adoption of the report.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who was received with loud cheers, then addressed the meeting. After describing the condition of many of the poor of our larger towns and their children—boys and girls running about who have no means of sustenance, no one to teach them what is their duty to God and their neighbours, and without the means of any honest employment by which to earn their bread, he proceeded to ask whether by any system of poor law or national education we could provide for such cases, where there were insuperable difficulties in the way?

For my own part, I cannot say that I feel the doubts which many persons have felt upon this subject. In my own mind I certainly have come to the conclusion that the religious part of man, as I may say—that that faculty which induces us to seek religious consolation, and which I believe is part of our nature, perhaps the very best part of it, cannot be neglected in any system of education. (Cheers.) And likewise, although we have not hitherto come to any agreement upon the subject—although our differences are still so wide that there are no means of adopting a measure which will be generally satisfactory, my belief is that if such a rev. gentleman as the one who has just spoken, and those who have charge of the education of very young children, would attend more to religion and less to theology—if they would teach that which is really the religious sentiment, and leave the differences of creeds to be afterwards explained by the ministers of the different denominations when the children are of riper age to understand those differences—I believe if the attempt was made really to found education upon the cultivation of the religious sentiment, upon a belief in the Being who is the giver of all good, and in the immensity of the great sacrifice that has been made for mankind, the great religious difficulty would be found in no very long time to disappear. (Cheers.) But we have not yet arrived at that state of opinion, or that state of education. It is therefore absolutely necessary as it appears to me, whether you will look upon it that the state of differences is for ever to subsist, or whether you suppose that in time we shall get over these difficulties, that for the present at least the voluntary efforts of those who love mankind and who have a feeling of regard for their neighbours and for the safety of society should combine in endeavouring to provide by what are called ragged schools, and by scholars of a similar description, a supply for the wants to which I have adverted. I believe that if those wants are supplied, although we certainly can never hope in our most sanguine expectations that temptations will not divert many from an honest and religious course, yet that the number of those who are sent to prison, who not having originally vicious inclinations, are yet perverted by bad example and the circumstances of their position—that the number of those who are criminally punished will very much decrease, and society be a great gainer thereby. Let us consider in every respect how much we can do by enabling those children to lead an honest life, and to obtain the means of knowledge, however elementary the instruction may be, a knowledge of reading and writing puts into their hands the great instrument by which eminence of every kind is to be achieved. The young

person availing himself of the talents which God has planted in him will, finding that he has these instruments in his hands, pursue his own course; and we know that in this free country, happily, from among the humblest ranks and pursuits there have arisen men who have benefited their country by their discoveries in science, and by their services in the State and in the field—by the abilities they have displayed in the law and in the church. Such being the case, in this point of view you render a real service to the country. But the moral service you render is of still far higher importance; for, instead of having these poor persons wandering about the streets, and thus led into crime, if you can induce them to pursue an honest course of life—if they can be recommended by those who have seen their conduct, whether as shoeblocks or in any other occupation, as steady, honest, and faithful—if you can thus procure employment for them, you not only benefit the whole community and add to the prosperity and stability of the country, but you have the consolation of reflecting that you have not neglected the immortal part of those who are your fellow-creatures. (Cheers.) Such, as I conceive, is the foundation of the effort to establish ragged schools in our great towns.

His lordship laid great stress upon the superiority of the paying system of education to that which is free:—

A gentleman who holds a high position in the House of Commons told me that in his neighbourhood he had established an evening class for elementary instruction on matters of science. He made it, as it were, a free school. It was very little attended, and likely to be a total failure, when he made it a condition that a certain sum should be paid by all who attended. Immediately the school began to fill, and very soon a respectable class were in attendance; because, while the people saw that it was something worth their paying for, they felt they did not part with any of their independence, as they would have felt they were doing by receiving gratuitously instruction for which they were well able to pay. They did pay, and they received the instruction. I myself am connected with a school to which those who pay a certain sum, and are not able to pay more, may come and receive elementary instruction; but those whose means enable them to pay more are at liberty to do so, but receive no better instruction than those who pay the smaller sum.

It was a most valuable thing to cultivate that feeling; and he believed that this Ragged School Institution ought not to go one inch beyond the purpose for which it was intended, and that if they were successful in giving education to the children and parents freely and without payment, who could well afford to pay for it; they would be doing injury instead of benefit, and that a certain degradation of mind would accompany the reception of it.

The MAYOR moved:—

That the meeting rejoice to recognise Lord John Russell the untiring advocate of education among all classes of the community, and that the best thanks of the meeting are due to his lordship for his kindness in coming a great distance to preside at this meeting.

This resolution was cordially received. Mr. JOHN WILSON, grinder, then came forward and presented Lord John Russell with an address, voted to his lordship at a public meeting of the working classes. The concluding sentence was as follows:—

We would humbly suggest to your lordship that the great bulk of non-electors have given unquestionable pledges of their fitness to be entrusted with political power by an unswerving fidelity to and respect for the institutions of the country, and by an intelligent appreciation of its interests; and we have full confidence that while admitting the potency of public opinion as an influence in adjusting our national administration, you will still aid in its more extensive incorporation as a constitutional power.

Mr. HENRY LEVY and Mr. SAMUEL, as a deputation from the Jews resident in Sheffield, also presented an address thanking Lord John Russell for his exertions in behalf of religious and civil liberty.

Lord JOHN in the course of his reply said:—

Gentlemen, I believe the time has come—and the Government of the day has allowed that the time has come—when the franchise may be further extended, and I think, nearly in the words of the Prime Minister, that large classes who have not hitherto possessed the franchise should in future enjoy and exercise that privilege. (Loud cheers.) You will not doubt, I hope, that I shall be very glad to see a measure introduced by Government by which the franchise will be thus extended. And I am persuaded that the time which has elapsed since the Reform Bill of 1832 has enabled many classes to so improve themselves and their means of judgment as to exercise that franchise wisely for the benefit of the community. It is the difference between this country and many others that its institutions rest upon a large basis, and that not only for the special purposes of an election, but likewise in the constant and daily operations of our constitution. You see it in your municipal franchise; you see it in the proceedings that take place in various parts of the country, in the expressions of public meetings, in the writings of the daily press. It is thus in fine, and together, that those changes that took place expressed the will of the community. Perhaps it would be difficult to name another nation which exercises that power with equal calmness, equal sobriety, and equal temper and judgment. (Cheers.) But such I am persuaded is the character of this nation. You may differ from me, I may differ from you, on different occasions and on separate measures; but I go heartily with the working men of this country to see their franchises extended (cheers), and that all classes of the people may have increased satisfaction in the working of their institutions. I think there has been from time to time an undue jealousy between one class and another. I have often seen with pain that attempts were made to deprive those who are in the ranks which entitle them and their descendants to seats in the House of Lords of the good feeling and sympathy of the country. My opinion has always been with one of our poets, that—

“They who on glorious ancestors enlarge
Produce their debt instead of their discharge.”

(Applause.) I hope, gentlemen, if I may allude in a few words to a subject which has greatly occupied the public mind—I hope that no one will believe that we are now

about to suffer a diminution of our territory in the East. (Hear, hear.) I believe, on the contrary, that if our exertions are well directed, we shall find that that empire will be established with greater solidity than it ever has been before. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) We shall know in future to whom we can trust, and we shall know in whose hands we are never to place arms again. (Hear, hear.) We shall thus be enlightened by experience; and I have that faith in the courage of this country—(Hear, hear)—and I have that faith in its justice and humanity, that I feel sure that while it has strength to gain the victory it will have the moderation to make a good and Christian use of it. (Cheers.)

The meeting then terminated with three times three cheers for Lord and three cheers for Lady John Russell.

THE RELIEF FUND AND PUBLIC OPINION ON INDIA.

The movement for raising funds for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian mutinies is assuming truly national proportions. The most important subscription yet received is 1000*l.* through the Turkish Ambassador, from the Sublime Porte, the nominal head of the Mohammedan religion.

Even to the frontiers of China (says a correspondent of the *Times*) the Sultan-i-Room, or Sovereign of Constantine's new Rome, is the acknowledged head of the Mohammedan religion. A curious instance of this will be found in Nana Sahib's proclamation in the *Times* of last Tuesday. The Sultan is there represented as interfering on behalf of the faith, and sending orders to the Pasha of Egypt to stop reinforcements which Queen Victoria was despatching to India in support of a design of forcible conversion. In this state of things we ought to feel grateful to our old ally for expressing in such a public manner his sympathy with the suffering which has been caused by the mistaken fanaticism of his co-religionists in India.

The London Committee for the collection of moneys in aid of the Indian sufferers has divided itself into sub-committees to carry out a scheme for the distribution of the fund. At a meeting of the committee, at the Mansion House, on Saturday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. The object of this committee is to relieve, as far as may be practicable and necessary, the distress caused by the mutinies in India.
2. In so doing, care should be taken not to supersede the assistance which ought to be given by the Government, by the established Widows' and Orphans' Funds, or by the relations of the sufferers; but to supplement it to the extent to which it falls short of a just measure of relief.
3. Compensation for losses as such will in no case be given.
4. Subject to the preceding conditions, the efforts of the committee will be specially directed:—
First.—To enable the sufferers to live with frugality in their respective states of life until other means of subsistence are available.
Second.—To provide for the maintenance and education of children in cases in which it has been interrupted or prevented by casualties arising out of the mutiny, and in which it cannot be provided for from other sources.
Third.—To assist the sufferers to come to this country or to go to India, when the circumstances render it proper that they should do so, and the means of paying for their passage cannot be obtained from any other source.
Fourth.—To afford reasonable aid, by loan or otherwise, to officers and others who have lost their equipments, furniture, or other property, by the necessity of sudden flight from their stations or the destruction of their dwellings, when without such aid they would be involved in pecuniary embarrassments.
5. That relief according to these principles be given, without distinction of religion or nationality, to every person, of whatever rank, who has a just claim upon the sympathy and assistance of the British people.

H. B. HENDERSON, Lieutenant-Colonel, Hon. Sec.

Meetings have been held in all parts of the country, during the past week, in aid of the funds. We subjoin a list of places, with the preliminary subscriptions raised, where given:—Newcastle, Reading (300*l.*), Dorchester (200*l.*), Bridgnorth (100*l.*), Newport (Isle of Wight), Ramsgate, Tunbridge Wells, Aberdeen (800*l.*), Derby, Doncaster (200*l.*), Blandford (150*l.*), Worcester (300*l.*), Cheltenham (1,500*l.*), Newport (Monmouthshire), Sunderland, Maidstone, Windsor, Basingstoke, Haverfordwest, Torrington (100*l.*), Torquay (300*l.*), Newbury, King's Lynn (300*l.*), Isleworth, Waltham, Bedford, Lincoln (250*l.*), Brighton, Clerkenwell, Bristol (1,000*l.*)

At Sunderland Mr. G. Hudson, M.P., put the origin of the mutiny in a new light:—The rebellion (he said) was created by the Mussulmans, who had induced the Sepoys to throw off their allegiance from a belief that England was receding from her high position and could no longer avenge herself or assert her rights. He knew it to be a fact that the accounts of the Crimean war, and of our disasters there, had been circulated among the Sepoys with an avidity that was perfectly marvellous. No sooner had a paper been received than it was translated from the English into the Hindoo language, and the natives were taught to believe, in their ignorance, that those descriptions of the position of our army in the Crimea were proofs that they might venture upon the course they had now taken.

At Bedford Mr. Whitbread, M.P., expressed an opinion that so far from the mutiny being in any way the result of missionary efforts it might be traced to the very opposite cause. He claimed on behalf of England the credit of having governed India wisely, but he felt compelled to admit that toleration towards a cruel and degrading superstition had been carried to the verge of criminality. Our own hands had been upholding the altar on which Hindooism had at length offered our compatriots as a sacrifice.

At the Clerkenwell meeting a resolution was adopted entreating ministers of churches and chapels to make collections for the fund.

Edinburgh has contributed a contingent to the Indian Relief Fund. At a meeting held in the Council-chamber, the Lord Provost in the chair, nearly 1,500*l.* was subscribed on the spot. In the course of the speaking, Colonel Geddes, formerly of

the Bengal Artillery, now of the Edinburgh Militia, spoke up for his late comrades.

He said he had been a regimental officer in Bengal for thirty-four years, and though it was his good fortune always to be with a European regiment, still he had seen the native army under every circumstance of warfare and military service; and he maintained fearlessly, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, that the officers of the native branch did as fairly, honestly, and perseveringly support the discipline of the army, as did the officers of any army he ever came across. He denied that the causes of this mutiny were in any way attributable to them. There may have been less "pipe-clay" in the Bengal service than elsewhere, but all the essential principles of discipline have been as well maintained by the officers of that army as by the officers of any other. They must look back to the source of these calamities for thirty years, or so, and to the records of the administration of Lord William Bentinck. One of his acts in 1828 or 1829 was to abolish corporal punishment among the natives, while it was retained among the Europeans, on the ground of the superior docility, trustworthiness, and fidelity of the native soldiers, and in order to get high-caste men to enter the service, who would not submit to the risk of degradation by the lash. While his old friends and comrades have been thus assailed as causing the mutiny by their laxity of discipline, he could not but stand up in their defence. It is not lax discipline, but bad government that should be blamed.

At the Derby meeting the Earl of Harrington said that he had served the East India Company, and could say with that great historian, Mill, that on the whole there never was a country better governed than had been India. (Hear, hear.) It was by the influence of opinion and the enlightened spirit of this country that we ought to govern. What was this rebellion? It was a mutiny of the Bengal army unparticipated in by the people, and even by the armies generally of the presidencies of Bombay and Madras. (Cheers.) The people remained loyal to the mother country, and in many cases had protected our destitute brethren at the risk of their own lives. (Cheers.) Let them only continue in a course of enlightened policy, and the sunbeams of liberty and progress would ultimately shine and fructify over the whole of India. As to the re-construction of the Indian army, he said they must do that which Sir Charles Napier recommended—the Ghorkas and people of low caste must be made use of as auxiliary forces, so that we could depend upon them as loyal soldiers. The noble earl then announced a subscription of 100*l*. (Loud cheers.)

The subscriptions to the fund progress apace in the eastern counties. Up to Saturday the amount raised in Norwich was nearly 1,910*l*. Messrs. Howes and Cushing, the proprietors of an American circus, which has visited the city, contributed the entire receipts of a morning's performance, 75*l*. 11*s*. At Ipswich (which has a population about half the number possessed by Norwich) from 280*l*. to 300*l*. has been raised, and the mayor, Mr. Christopherson, has remitted 300*l*. to the central committee in London on account. Great Yarmouth, which has about the same number of inhabitants as Ipswich, has contributed upwards of 330*l*., and at the smaller town of King's Lynn the sum of 405*l*. has been already collected, although no public movement was made on the subject until Wednesday. The subscription was, however, augmented by a donation of 50*l*. from Mr. J. H. Gurney, M.P., one of the members for the borough.

One of the resolutions adopted at the Doncaster meeting was as follows:—"That the clergy and ministers of the various denominations in the neighbourhood of Doncaster be requested to solicit subscriptions in their several parishes and districts."

There was a meeting of the citizens of Glasgow on Wednesday, the Lord Provost in the chair. The subscription was 5,000*l*. to begin with, and a committee of 200 was appointed to obtain further aid. The principal speaker was Sir A. Alison, who, in moving the first resolution, said:—

It is in vain to speak of the greased cartridges; the revolt was organised by the Mohammedans years before the greased cartridges were heard of. The greased cartridge was a mere device to delude the Sepoys. The revolt has in no sense been a national movement; it was undertaken for no national purpose; even yet it is not joined in, or sympathised with, by the great body of the people. It is the work of a licentious soldiery, spoiled by indulgence, panting for rapine, and teeming with lust, and of those alone. It has all the features of such an outbreak of the worst passions of humanity. Its first step was to liberate 11,000 ruffians, in different places, from prison; its next, to dishonour and massacre all the women who had surrendered on the faith of capitulation; its last, to toss infants in the air and catch them on the points of bayonets. But that our Government, upon the whole, has been a blessing to Hindostan—subject as it has been in all ages to foreign rule, and never capable either of self-government or self-defence—and that its overthrow would be the greatest misfortune which could befall its inhabitants is decisively proved by the facts that the industrial produce of the country have been increased 70 per cent. since it fell under British protection; that our exports to it now exceed 10,000,000*l*. a-year, quadruple what they were in 1800, and that our rule over it has hitherto been maintained by less, on an average, than 40,000 European troops of every denomination, distant 14,000 miles from Great Britain, who were, till this outbreak occurred, willingly obeyed by 180,000,000 Asiatics. Such facts are utterly inconsistent with any other supposition but that it has ruled in the interests and affections of the great body of the people. To what, then, are we to ascribe this savage outbreak, which has thrilled every heart throughout the civilised world with horror? Simply to this, that it is the usual effect of undue indulgence to armed men to beget licentiousness.

When the 64th, with the Madras Fusiliers and a battalion of Sikhs, were painfully toiling under an Indian sun, between Allahabad and Cawnpore a din was heard—a cloud of dust was seen to arise behind them—and

the rearguard faced about and drew up across the road to resist the attack, as they supposed, of a fresh enemy. What were their transports when, on a nearer approach, the plumes of the Highlanders were seen emerging through this cloud, and the well-known notes were heard on the bagpipe, "The Campbells are coming?" (Loud applause.) Yes, gentlemen, the Campbells are coming; and I trust that when their noble leader, Sir Colin Campbell, draws the sword which has been presented to him by the citizens of Glasgow, and rejoins the Highland Division, from which he was separated in tears on the shores of the Crimea, he will strike a blow which shall resound through Europe and Asia, and teach the world that, wide as is the extent of the British empire, and vast the sphere of British beneficence, as terrible is the stroke of British justice, when indulgence has been met by treason and kindness by cruelty. (Loud and protracted applause.)

The Liverpool subscription is already 9,000*l*., and the Greek merchants have liberally subscribed.

The meeting at Manchester, on Thursday, was presided over by the Mayor, Sir James Watta. The following was the first resolution, and we subjoin it as a specimen of those moved at most public meetings:—

That this meeting, deeply sympathising with the many helpless sufferers by the late mutinies in India, desires publicly to record its sense of the magnitude of the calamity and its detestation of the atrocities of the mutineers, and trusts that such energetic efforts will be made by the British Government and by the Hon. East India Company for the suppression of the rebellion and the punishment of the guilty as will, under the Divine blessing, be crowned with early and complete success.

The Earl of Wilton, who moved the resolution, said, "Whatever might be the causes of the present unhappy state of things in India, and whatever opinions might be entertained as regards the warnings previously received, the wars with neighbouring states and consequent withdrawal of troops from the presidencies—(hear, hear)—the consideration of these questions must for the present give place to the duty of strengthening the hands of Government in the prevention of further outrages." A long list of subscriptions was read, many of them 200*l*. and 100*l*. from leading firms of the city and neighbourhood. Before the meeting closed, the sum had reached 3,560*l*. The Rev. Mr. Clarkson, as a Dissenting minister, ventured to suggest the making of congregational collections in the churches and chapels of Manchester and Salford, in order that the appeal might be more effectually made to those who were not in affluent circumstances. (Applause.)

At the town-meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. Headlam, M.P., said, "When this rebellion has been crushed we must then undertake the government of that country with somewhat of a sterner spirit and a firmer hand; and we must vindicate by our example and the form of our government those great principles of Christianity—('Hear, hear,' and loud applause)—upon which society is based." Amongst the speakers was the Count de Maricourt, the French Consul, who referring to the English subscription to the inundation in France, said:—

I never can forget your generous sympathy on that occasion for our poor sufferers, nor can I forget that in this noble town of Newcastle the first symptom burst forth of that magnificent impulse which afterwards produced millions, and so powerfully contributed to the relief of my poor countrymen. (Applause.) Permit me, then, to return, feebly perhaps, but with a heart full of sympathy for your distress, some of the kind feelings which under similar unhappy circumstances you showed towards France. (Loud applause.) My contribution to the fund may be small, but it is the expression of the deep sympathy and goodwill of a kindred people who are always ready to rejoice with you in a common triumph—(loud applause), and to mourn with you in a common sorrow. (Great applause.)

At Tunbridge Wells, the subscription was initiated at a meeting at the house of a clergyman, who invited ministers, gentlemen of all denominations, to attend.

The Dublin meeting held on Friday was crowded, and presided over by the Lord Mayor, who read a letter from the Lord Lieutenant, enclosing 100*l*., in which he says:—

I am willing to hope that the inhabitants of Dublin and of Ireland at large, will not be inclined to withhold their aid from an effort which, besides all the more general calls upon their compassion and their patriotism, has so strong a national claim upon their sympathies, when they remember how many of the foremost actors and victims in the great depending struggle are the children of their own soil—Barnard, the Lawrences, Nicholson, and I may add the very latest mentioned—the heroic Private Kavanagh.

Lord Cloncurry moved, and Capt. Williams seconded the first resolution. Lord Gough, who subscribed 100*l*. and was very heartily cheered on his appearance, said:—

Sir H. Lawrence—in short, every name that has been mentioned—those whom I had known for years, have paid a noble debt to their country. (Cheers.) They have fallen, and that country will ever esteem their memory, and hold it in remembrance. (Hear.) I entirely concur in the strong, but not too strong, observations of the noble lord who proposed the first resolution, in deprecating and holding up those wretches who are advocating the cause of the mutineers. I know the conduct of the Company and of the officers towards the Sepoys, and I can declare to you, as an officer, as a gentleman, and as an Irishman, who would not gloss over misconduct in any one, that the native soldiers have nothing to complain of. (Loud cheers.) The feelings of the Board of Directors, and universally of the Government of India, towards these soldiers have been those of a parent to a child. (Hear.) I believe they have been led to think lightly of us by our too great readiness to concede to them in everything connected with their castes. I will give you an instance of the horrors perpetrated by these wretches. By the last mail I received a letter from Sir Patrick Grant, in which he referred to the loss of that noble fellow, Major Holmes. There never was a man, perhaps, who devoted himself to his

regiment with more assiduity than that officer. The night before his troops mutinied he wrote to the Commander-in-Chief in India, stating that the Government might depend upon his regiment of irregular cavalry, as they were prepared to fight for it. What was their conduct next morning? They massacred this man, who looked upon them as his children, who contributed to their comforts out of his own pocket, and who never lost sight of their interests. They massacred his wife and hacked her to pieces, and they murdered the doctor who constantly attended on them, and, to add to their infamy, they murdered his wife and child also. ("Oh, oh!" and sensation.) How could any man in his senses say that these men were justified in what they did? Believe me, when I say the Indian soldier is not justified in even complaining, much less in committing these horrid atrocities, that will make them for ever a despised and degraded race. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.)

Mr. H. GRATTAN created some confusion by proposing that her Majesty henceforth style herself Queen of Great Britain, Ireland, and India, but subsequently made amends by subscribing 20*l*. About 800*l*. had been received before the meeting closed.

The Leeds meeting on Saturday commenced with a subscription of nearly 900*l*. Dr. Hook, who was one of the speakers was warlike in tone, "They must be up and doing; they must strengthen the hands of the Government, they must call upon their young men to enlist; and he must say, that awful and fearful as was the conflict in which they were engaged, he felt proud to know that he had a son who had gone out to fight these savages (applause), and were he (Dr. Hook) a young man he should like to have gone with him." (Renewed applause.) Mr. E. BAINES took up the defence of the East India Company and the Home Government. "He did not say they had done all they ought to have done, or that there had been the activity, enterprise, and ingenuity which there ought to have been—he admitted faults and neglect; but they were not such faults as should now weigh upon their consciences as though they had provoked this rebellion. (Hear, hear.) There had been a great desire to promote the moral, the religious, the educational, and, to some considerable extent also, the substantial improvement of the people." (Hear, hear.)

ARRIVAL OF FUGITIVES FROM INDIA.

A letter from Southampton on Thursday, gives particulars of the arrival of the *Colombo*, with many Indian fugitives on board. It says:—The Lady Mayoress arrived at Radley's Hotel in this town, from London, yesterday, to await the arrival of the *Colombo*, in order to render any assistance to the fugitives from India that they might require. Her ladyship, who was dressed in deep mourning, for the loss of her brother, Colonel Finnis, killed by the mutinous Sepoys at Meerut, went off to the *Colombo* in a small steamer. Dr. Symes, a resident of Southampton, who has fitted up apartments in his house for any of the destitute Indian refugees, was also early on board the Indian mail packet. The Mayor of Southampton proceeded to the *Colombo* in another small steamer, accompanied by Captain Engledeu, the superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and other gentlemen. The Lady Mayoress, as soon as she was on board the *Colombo*, was conducted to Captain Field's cabin, and her object in visiting the ship was communicated with the utmost delicacy to the passengers. Numerous relatives and friends of the passengers also went on board, and their meeting with their friends from India was an affecting sight. They embraced each other in seeming unconsciousness of the presence of strangers, and paced the decks with their arms encircling each other's waists. A great number of the passengers went ashore in one of the small steamers. A crowd of persons were in the dock, and here also affectionate greetings took place between long-absent friends and relatives, which drew tears from many a bystander. There were about sixty children on board the Indian mail packet, a large portion of whom were infants in arms—all of them hurried out of India on account of the fearful atrocities committed there. The scene on board the *Colombo* was very different from that which usually takes place on board homeward India packets. The usual female passengers on board these ships are ladies in the gayest spirits and dressed in the gorgeous silks and shawls of the East; but many of the lady passengers of the *Colombo* bore marks of great sufferings and anxieties, and their dresses betokened their losses, and the rapidity of their flight from the mutinous districts. Many of these passengers escaped from Delhi, Lucknow, and other parts of Oude. Fortunately, they started from those places at the commencement of the mutinies. The language of their husbands was, "Get out of the country with the children as soon as you can, and never mind us." Many of them have never heard anything of their husbands since. Some of the ladies escaped nearly naked, lived in the jungle for days with their infant children, starving, and rarely able to get a handful of rice to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Few villagers were willing to assist them; and many of those who were willing were afraid to do so. Not the least interesting refugee on board the *Colombo* was a little dog. It had escaped from Delhi by faithfully following its mistress and her children. It had nearly paid a heavy penalty for its fidelity. Its back had been literally burnt by the sun, and is not yet healed. Some of the passengers give a frightful picture of the state of Calcutta and the interior provinces of India. Many a time all the persons in the employ of the Peninsular and Oriental Company sought shelter on board the company's steamers, the guns of which were shot, and on board which armed watches were kept night and day. The news of the mutinies at Meerut and Delhi came upon the

inhabitants of Calcutta like a thunder clap. At Ceylon all the European troops had left for the Bengal Presidency, and none but Sepoy and Malay soldiers are left at Point de Galle and Colombo. The Malay soldiers are eager to fight the Sepoy mutineers, whom they cordially hate.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

"The desirable medium is one which mankind have not often known how to hit, when they do labour, to do it with all their might, and especially with all their mind; but to devote to labour, for mere pecuniary gain, fewer hours in the day, fewer days in the year, and fewer years of life."—MILL. *Pol. Econ.* B. 1. c. vii. § 3.

TO THE RETAIL EMPLOYERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Gentlemen,—Will you permit me respectfully to address a few remarks to you relative to "closing" during the approaching winter.

However your immediate predecessors, as the heads of business establishments, may have been content to be considered as mere "shopkeepers," I feel assured that, as a body, you aim at a higher standard. Whilst justly deeming it an honour to be actively identified with that commerce, which, humanly speaking, has been the main source of our country's greatness, and must ever be its chief stay, you yet feel that it is not right that these secular occupations should engross either your entire affections and thoughts, or those of the persons who, in God's providence, hold situations under you. In plainer terms, you dislike the late-hour system—in many instances, far more than your young men do, judging from what I see and hear. You have become impressed with the great truth that, after all, men require something besides money to make them happy; that they have wants and aspirations which that commodity can never satisfy; and, further, that, in the main, your profits at the end of the year would be quite as large, even though the hours of business were materially curtailed—a large portion of the day being, in the vast majority of shops, now unemployed, and thus *literally wasted*, to say nothing of other losses and expenses which are entailed by late trading.

Conscious that your lot is cast in a remarkable period of the world's history—a period which is not more characterised by its scientific discoveries, astounding though they are, than by its moral, social, and political progress, and when men are becoming estimated not so much on account of "the abundance of their possessions," as of their enlightenment and personal order—it is natural you should be concerned for your own order, and be especially desirous that yourselves and your immediate survivors should, at least, not be out-stepped in this onward march of intelligence by mechanics and artisans.

Nor can you but be sensible, now that prescriptive rights are thus daily becoming less and less regarded and persons are estimated for what they are rather than for what they have, that, if henceforward, business men are to occupy their proper position in society, they must become less the slaves of the shop than heretofore, and reserve more time than the fag end of the evening for elevating pursuits and the acquirement of useful knowledge.—It must be confessed that hitherto a large portion of the shopkeeping classes (especially provision dealers and chemists, and a section of drapers) in London and many provincial towns, have practically been precluded from devoting even this small fragment of time to the higher purposes of their being.

Knowing and feeling all this you are, I am aware, as a body, heartily tired of the late hour system, and would rejoice at its overthrow. This knowledge and feeling, however, unless put into action, is of no avail. Convinced that unduly prolonged labour is, even commercially viewed, a great mistake, and in other respects a most serious evil, bear with me when I state that, as business men, you who have not already done so, should give a practical turn to that conviction. That is to say, after using an effort to secure the co-operation of your respective neighbours, each should resolve, for himself, that, whatever others may do, henceforward he will set the necessary example in his own establishment. The commencement of the winter season is best suited for the purpose in question. Hitherto it has been too much the case that the favourable majority of employers have been deterred from closing early because of a small minority of their brethren resolutely refusing to do so. This minority is often confined to one or two individuals in a district, who appear to forget that men have duties as well as rights.

Whilst this state of things has been going on, precious years, never to be recalled, have been passing, and, as seasons of improvement, wasted; vast masses of persons have been deprived of their rightful privileges; and who can tell how many thousands have been thrown on a bed of suffering and disease, or, more serious still, prematurely consigned to the silent tomb; and all this in consequence of the opposition of the above wretched minority! Now, unfortunately there always have been, and it is to be feared always will be, persons who, incased in their own selfishness, are alike dead to the appeals of reason, of justice, and of humanity. It is utterly vain then to wait for the compliance of these determined opponents of the movement—every effort of persuasion having been exhausted on them, rather let them be abandoned to their unenviable isolation.

Nor need any evil be apprehended from their continuing to keep their shops open late (excepting indeed to themselves and those in their employ), now that evening trade has so much decreased, and especially as the purchasing classes generally have become so favourable to our movement.

Even before the cause attained its present popu-

larity there were not wanting employers bold enough, *single-handed*, to set the example of closing early; and often have I had the gratification of hearing them testify to the satisfactory results which thus arose to themselves, their families, and their assistants.

The following, which is the substance of a letter from a chemist carrying on business in one of the most thronged localities of the metropolis, may be adduced as a striking specimen of such testimony:—"I close single-handed during the six days of the week at eight o'clock (thus gaining from business fourteen hours in the week), which has been my practice since January, 1855. . . . If this advantage could have been obtained by a moderate pecuniary sacrifice, I should have been content; but as I believe it has been secured *without any loss whatever*, I rejoice that I have made the change."

I venture to hope that many who may honour me by reading this letter will be induced to make a similar experiment to that of this spirited chemist, and with like success. If you will only take the precaution to issue a due notification to the public that you are about to close early, I am confident that the plan will meet the cordial approval and support of the great bulk of your customers, and that, once thoroughly adopted, so far from your being likely to revert to the old system, your feeling would rather be that of regret that you had not long ago abandoned a practice replete with such unmixed evils to all parties connected with it.

I am, gentlemen,

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN DILWALL,

Hon. Sec. of the Early Closing Association.
35, Ludgate-hill, London,
Sept. 28th, 1857.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

N.B.—FIRST EXAMINATION, 1857. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Kempster, F. H. (Exhibition and Gold Medal)	University College.
Crowfoot, William Miller (Gold Medal)	St. Bartholom. Hos.
Ringer, Sydney	University College.
Moxon, Walter	Guy's Hospital.
Harley, John	King's College.
Durham, Arthur Edward	Guy's Hospital.
Carter, Robert	University College.
Cayley, William	King's College.

CHEMISTRY.

Kempster, F. H. (Exhibition and Gold Medal)	University College.
Moxon, Walter (Gold Medal)	Guy's Hospital.
Durham, Arthur Edward	Guy's Hospital.
Rivington, Walter	London Hospital.
Harley, John	King's College.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Moxon, Walter (Exhibition and Gold Medal)	Guy's Hospital.
Rivington, Wal. (Gold Medal)	London Hospital.
Durham, Arthur Edward	Guy's Hospital.
Harley, John	King's College.
Kempster, Felix Henry	University College.
Adams, Samuel Hoppus	University College.
Pile, William	University College.

STRUCTURAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL BOTANY.

Adams, Samuel Hoppus (Gold Medal)	University College.
Crowfoot, W. Miller	St. Bartholom. Hos.
Harley, John	King's College.
Durham, Arthur Edward	Guy's Hospital.
Thompson, Edmund Symes	King's College.
Jeffcoat, James Henry	St. Mary's Hospital.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

Amongst the witnesses examined by the commission was Mr. M'Laughlin, proprietor of the *Ulsterman*. He gave evidence respecting the religious placards which had been posted up in the town, and which he said, were calculated to exasperate the Roman Catholics. Margaret Jane M'Donnell, a Catholic, stated that as she was going to her work on the 9th of September she was assailed by a lot of Sandy-row people, who flung stones at her, and cried out "Tear the Popish entrails out of her;" she complained to a local constable, who took no heed of her complaint. The Sandy-row people used to sing a song:—

Up with the ladder,
And down with the rope,
Up with King William,
And to hell with the Pope.

Friday was the eleventh day of the inquiry. A man named Armstrong stated that he picked eight balls out of the gable of his own house, which were fired by the mob on the 19th of July. He saw ten or twelve guns with men behind a ditch, who were constantly firing into the Protestant districts. He saw three fellows fire each a shot at two Germans who passed near them on the 19th, at six o'clock in the evening. The Rev. Hugh Hanna was examined, and made a statement regarding the open-air service which he conducted on the 6th of September, when the congregation was assailed by the mob. He attributed the entire origin of the opposition to street-preaching to the placard which was posted through Belfast, and to certain articles in the *Whig* and *Ulster* papers.

Mr. Lynch: Do you know that the proceedings of the 12th of July last caused considerable excitement in the town?

Rev. Mr. Hanna: Yes.

Mr. Lynch: That you look upon as temporary excitement?

Rev. Mr. Hanna: Yes; I hope that it will not become chronic.

Mr. Lynch: Was it not in consequence of that excitement that the clergymen of the Church of England desisted from open-air preaching?

Rev. Mr. Hanna: Yes, I apprehend it was.

Mr. Lynch: They hoped that this temporary excitement would pass by, and then that they ought to resume open-air preaching?

Rev. Mr. Hanna: I have no doubt that that was their feeling; but the precedent was a bad one, as it is always dangerous to succumb to a mob. I consider that the authorities are bound to protect the rights of citizens, and as a mob must be put down some time, the sooner it is done the better.

Mr. Lynch: What do you call the mob?

Rev. Mr. Hanna: I call those the mob who opposed open-air preaching in particular.

Mr. Lynch: Would it not be better to allow the excitement to pass by?

Rev. Mr. Hanna: That is a thing that I deny. I deny that there is anything that produces a riot in street preaching, and I do not say that, notwithstanding existing excitement, I am not at present justified in the discharge of my duty, which in its nature has no element to produce a riot. The remedy is to correct the source of misrepresentation.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Rourke: I am not an Orangeman, and have had some political difference with the Orangemen. I am aware that the ship carpenters have the name of being connected with the Orangemen. Some Orangemen have ceased to be connected with my church. I consider it my right to preach in the open air, and I will never yield my rights either to a man or a mob.

The expression of this sentiment caused an explosion of applause in the court, which was greatly crowded. The Commissioners endeavoured to put a stop to the applause, but it continued notwithstanding for some minutes.

The Rev. M. Vance, Wesleyan minister, and the Rev. W. Johnston, Presbyterian minister, were examined, and stated that they had always been in the habit of holding open-air services, and were never interrupted. Mr. Vance said he preached on Sunday last, within the proclaimed district. Sanitary Inspector Harvey, a Roman Catholic, was examined, and stated that the music which was heard before and since the 12th of July, was played by gentlemen's children, about their father's place in the suburbs.

Several witnesses were examined on Saturday in the Orange interest. Mr. William James Gywnne gave an interesting account respecting the constitution of Orange lodges.

Can you state that, if there was no Orange Society, the people of the North of Ireland would all hate those anniversaries connected with the memory of William III., and other historical memories?

Yes; the difference between the old system of Orangism and the new is, that one was under control, the other was not; processions were always kept up; Orangism now is Protestantism, loyalty, and organisation; in the old system there was no organisation, and, consequently, there was irregularity; I cannot speak of all lodges, but in several of the lodges I am aware there are no secret signs and pass words—there is a rule against them; the grand lodge punish any lodge for a violation of the rules, sometimes by withdrawal of the warrant, or the expulsion of the parties; I believe the rule against using signs and pass-words is fully adhered to; I am a member of a lodge; when parties came forward for admission pains were taken to explain to them that it was now illegal to have them.

Lord Enniskillen was also examined on various points connected with the history of Orange lodges.

The *Belfast Mercury*, in a lengthened review of the evidence so far as it has been given, comes to the conclusion that the origin of the 12th of July riots is clearly traceable to the drunken conduct of one of the Roman Catholic party, while the drum beating and the sermon at Dr. Drew's church may have prepared the minds of the population for the subsequent explosion. The *Mercury* insists that the perpetrators of the outrages—are strangers to the town.

The Rev. Hugh Hanna having announced his intention of again setting the authorities at defiance by holding forth in the open-air on Sunday, the Belfast Presbytery met on Friday with the special view of taking his case into serious consideration. The Rev. Dr. Cooke was present at the *seidant*, and after four hours' solemn deliberation with closed doors the public were admitted, and Dr. Cooke rose and proposed the annexed resolutions, which were seconded by Dr. Edgar, and passed *nem con.*, asserting the right of open-air preaching, but requesting Mr. Hanna to desist from exercising it for the present. Mr. Hanna, in a brief note addressed to a friendly local journal, says:—

The meeting of the Belfast Presbytery has complicated the question of open-air preaching in Belfast. What I may specially do I cannot just now say. The resolutions of the Presbytery are entitled to a respectful consideration. I have not yet seen them; but I shall act according to my own sense of duty, looking for Divine light to guide me.

Mr. Hanna, however, on second thoughts, adopted the wiser course, and made no attempt to repeat his dangerous experiment, leaving the field open to a Mr. Matico. There was not, it appears, the slightest disturbance on Sunday.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

One of the most startling railway accidents on record occurred on the Great Northern about noon on Thursday. As the express-train from Manchester to London was running over the viaduct which crosses the Newark and Tuxford road, "something gave way—it is supposed an axle; the engine became

detached from the carriages and bounded forward, while the vehicles separated into two divisions. The first heeled over the embankment on the south side of the viaduct, while the hinder portion of the train, after striking against the buttress of the bridge on the north side and breaking off the stone cap and upper brickwork, fell down with a tremendous crash on to the turnpike-road below. The first two vehicles made a complete somersault, and alighted with the right side up in a cottager's garden. One or two of the passengers were much injured, but the majority escaped, and carriages were very little damaged. The other three vehicles, including the break-van, were literally smashed to pieces, all the upper timbers being entirely stripped off the platforms, while the break-van had fallen upside-down, and the wood-work was crushed almost flat on the ground. . . . Four of the passengers were taken out of the debris quite dead; three others were so seriously wounded as to be scarcely fit to be removed, and all the rest of the unfortunate travellers in this section of the train were more or less severely injured. The dead bodies, and one or two of the worst sufferers surviving, were removed to the Newcastle Arms, Tuxford; the remainder of the patients were taken to Retford. The following is a list of the casualties. Killed—The Honourable W. M. Windsor Clive, brother to the Honourable Robert Clive, M.P., who was also in the train; Miss Letitia Paget, Gorton Lodge, Garston, Liverpool; Mrs. Heaton, Queen-square, Lancaster; Mrs. Pitman, wife of one of the Great Northern Railway Company's officers, who sat next to her when in the train. Wounded—Captain Marshall, one eye knocked out, his wife and child escaped with bruises; Mr. John Dansfield, latter, Waterhead Mill, near Oldham, one of the Town Council of that borough, fractured ribs and internal injuries—bad case; John Jackson, Bourn, near Cambridge, compound fracture of right arm, internal injuries, not expected to recover; William Dyson, the guard of the train, fractured skull, internal injuries, not expected to recover; Mr. Sworder, Hertford, fracture of ankle. Many other passengers were less severely wounded. Miss Marr, daughter of Mr. John Marr, 18, Queen-square, Lancaster, was slightly injured; she was travelling with Miss Paget and Mrs. Heaton, one of whom was her aunt, and both of whom were killed. The head of one of the ladies killed was crushed quite flat; the face of another was cut in two from top to bottom. A gentleman's boot, wet with blood, was seen on the road as it had been cut off. A newspaper, smeared with blood, was also found. Numerous articles belonging to the passengers were picked up, and forwarded to Retford. The officials of the line, acting under Mr. Leith, superintendent, were incessant in their exertions to mitigate the sufferings of the passengers; the line, which was broken up for a distance of about fifty yards, was repaired within four hours after the accident, by a staff of men under Mr. Sturrock.

John Jackson, of Bourn, labourer, whose arm was amputated on Thursday night, has since died, making five persons who have lost their lives by this accident.

On Saturday an inquest was opened on the deceased, but nothing material was elicited during the examination of the witnesses. It was adjourned to Thursday.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

Earl Granville has left Balmoral. A few days ago the Queen ascended the summit of Craignorly, a mountain standing to the north of the Invercauld Arms Inn, Inver. Lady Churchill and Earl Granville were in attendance. Near Inver, a staff of ponies and servants was in readiness to conduct the Queen and party to the top of the hill, whence her Majesty had a most magnificent view of the Strath of the Dee for upwards of twenty miles. Her Majesty remained for above an hour on the hill, sketching the scenes stretched out beneath her on every side. It is now expected that the Queen will visit the Earl of Aberdeen at Haddo House before returning to England from Balmoral. The present arrangements are said to contemplate her Majesty's travelling across the country on the 13th, and leaving on the 14th.

The *Perth Courier* announces that the Rev. Mr. Caird, of Errol, has received an autograph letter from her Majesty, requesting him to publish the sermon recently delivered by him in Crathie Church.

The Premier is quietly enjoying himself at Broadlands, in partridge shooting, &c., &c.

The Earl of Fife (in the peerage of Ireland) is about to be created a peer of Parliament, by the title of Lord Skene of Skene, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

Lord John Russell paid a short visit to Lord Brougham, at Brougham Hall, on his way from Scotland to Sheffield.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., is staying at Llandudno, North Wales. The *North Wales Chronicle* says the hon. gentleman appears to be greatly improved in health since his visit last season.

Mr. Alderman Lawrence and Mr. Allen, the newly-elected Sheriffs for London and Middlesex for the ensuing year, were on Monday sworn into office at the Guildhall with the usual forms.

The town council of Dundee on Thursday presented the freedom of their burgh to Dr. Livingstone.

On Thursday last Lady Londonderry entertained at dinner some 300 or 400 of the tenant farmers on her Garron Tower estates. The dinner was given in the Town Hall of Cairnrough.

The *Northern Whig* says:—"Steps have been taken to erect an obelisk, to perpetuate the memory

of the learned commentator and distinguished Irishman, Dr. Clarke; and Portrush has been appropriately chosen as its site."

A piece of plate, value five hundred guineas, purchased by the guinea subscriptions of agricultural admirers of Mr. Mechi of Tiptree Hall, was presented to that gentleman at a dinner at the London Tavern on Tuesday.

M. Kossuth, who closed his lecturing career for the present at Auchterarder on Tuesday last, left Glasgow for the south by the 1.15 p.m. train on Wednesday, having been joined there by his wife and daughter from Arrochar. The right royal reception given to him by the freedom-loving Scotch has sent him away full of grateful feeling; and the attention shown to him by the worthy host of the new hotel on Loch Long, together with the fine air and magnificent scenery, have greatly invigorated himself and his interesting family. We understand that M. Kossuth has received the sum of 125*l.* as the first and principal portion of the proceeds arising from the lectures given by him last week in the Glasgow City Hall.—*Scottish Press*.

Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne, the American Consul at Liverpool, during the last four years, has resigned his post.

The will of Mrs. Jay, widow of the Rev. W. Jay, of Bath, has been proved, and her personal property sworn under 30,000*l.* The testatrix has bequeathed 200*l.* to the Baptist Missionary Society, and legacies to twelve other institutions.

The *Gazette* contains a War Office notice announcing that the Queen will confer the Victoria Cross on Lieutenant C. Teesdale, Royal Artillery, Sergeant J. Malone, 13th Light Dragoons, Captain H. M. Innes, late 7th Fusiliers, and Captain J. Esmonde, 18th Regiment, for distinguished acts of bravery before the enemy during the late war.

The will of the late Duke of Marlborough has been sworn under 200,000*l.* personally.

J. A. Hardcastle, Esq., M.P. for Bury St. Edmund's, has regaled about 1,500 of his liberal supporters and their wives at an excellent tea. Subsequently a ball at the Town Hall drew off the *élite* of the company, who maintained the pleasures of the dance, to the inspiring strains of Godball's quadrille band, till a late hour.

The *Plymouth Journal* says:—"Lord Stanley, whilst on a visit lately to Mr. Michael Williams, M.P., went to the United Mines, and had the curiosity to go underground by means of the 'man-engine.' His lordship went down to a deep level on the Hot lode, where the miners work naked, and have cold water from above continually poured over them. His lordship, it is stated, remained there longer than he should have done, and was so exhausted and overcome by the heat and steam, that when he again arrived at the surface, brandy had to be liberally administered to revive him."

Miscellaneous News.

CARDINAL WISEMAN AND THE REFUGEES.—In a letter addressed to the cardinal, Signor Filopanti says:—"You have thought it proper to turn the Indian calamity to your own account, by trying to assimilate us to the revolting Sepoys, and by calling indirectly upon the English Government to drive us from these hospitable shores. Of all the men in the world, you are the one on whose lips such an appeal was most unbecoming and disgraceful. The nearest parallel, in Europe, to the cause represented by the savage excesses on the banks of the Ganges, is afforded by the very party against which we fought, and are still ready to fight, as soon as God may send the opportunity. It is the very party of which you and your fellow-cardinals are at the head. We represent and uphold liberty, reason, and progress; you, as well as the Brahmins in Hindostan, represent and uphold barbarism, despotism, darkness, human degradation. During our short-lived prevalence in 1848 and 1849, we stood up manfully, though unsuccessfully, against those who opposed us arms in hands; but their lives and properties were sacred to us out of the battle-field. I will only recall a few examples among thousands. Radetzky's wife was treated with as much respect at Milan after the people's victory as before the glorious five days' struggle. There remained in Rome two cardinals after the proclamation of the republic, and not even a cry was raised against them. The wounded Austrian prisoners during the war of 1848, and the wounded French prisoners during the war of 1849, were nursed in the Italian hospitals by the side of our own wounded countrymen with the same brotherly and Christian solicitude. On the contrary, some of the Croats, in the service of your friend the Austrian Kaiser, were found with women's fingers in their cartridge boxes, having cut them off in a hurry to plunder the rings. Some of the Swiss in the service of that other friend of yours, King Bomba, on that unlucky day, the 15th of May, 1848, violated first and then murdered many helpless, innocent women, as is now the style with the Bengal rebels; and so they also did a few months later in Sicily."

MR. BRIGHT AND HIS CONSTITUENTS AT BIRMINGHAM.—The following has been addressed by Mr. Bright to the editor of the *Globe*:—"Sir,—In your paper of yesterday I observe a paragraph referring to my political connexion with Birmingham, which states that 'the calls for patronage of all sorts, for contributions to charities, and challenges to political discussion, have, we are informed, been incessant' since my election. It may serve to correct your information if I tell you that since my election I have had only two applications for pecuniary assistance,

to one of which I wrote the reply which you have published; that applications for 'patronage' have been not more numerous than those for pecuniary contributions; and that I have not heard a single word about 'political discussion.'"

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—A Quarterly General Court of the East India Company was held at the India House on Wednesday; Mr. Mangles in the chair. In reply to inquiries, the Chairman said that the Directors had not determined yet whether they should subscribe to the Indian Relief Fund. The Court had instructed the Indian Government not to allow any to perish from want, and to grant unto the widows and orphans of officers killed in the mutiny the same compassionate allowance as if those officers had been killed in battle. Whether the East India Government were bound to make good all the losses sustained in the outbreak, is a question which must be referred to the law of nations. Mr. Jones moved a resolution, stating that it is expedient that deputies from India should be maintained at the public expense, "to inform the proprietors as to the complaints and wishes of the people of India." As there was not a quorum present, Mr. Jones was requested not to persist; but he threatened to stop all business at future meetings unless he were allowed to proceed. In the midst of an attack on the policy of annexation, and an attempt to show that Nana Sahib had been unjustly treated, the Court was counted out.

LECTURE ON INDIA.—The second lecture on the "History and Characteristics of the British Dominion in India," was delivered by Mr. Wilks on Tuesday evening last. The Athenaeum was again densely crowded; and the lecturer very cordially received. He first showed, on the authority of Sir John Malcolm and others, that the native qualities of the Indian people are the reverse of treachery, discontent, and cruelty,—and then proceeded to prove that the British Government in India had been guilty of both passive and active oppression of the grossest kind. Touching on the causes of the present mutiny, he denounced the employment of a foreign hireling soldier as profoundly immoral and impolitic—an organisation for homicide, and an invariable cause of imperial ruin; and concluded by avowing his belief that Christianity, pure and undefiled, would overcome Indian superstition, but that Providence was justly punishing British misrule. The Rev. Mr. Wrigley moved a vote of thanks for the "very instructive and eloquent lecture," observing that every point advanced had been sustained by convincing proof. The resolution was carried by a show of hands, and protracted rounds of cheering.—*Carlisle Examiner*.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.—A return has just been printed, in answer to an address of the House of Lords, showing the number of electors in every county and division of a county, city, and borough in the United Kingdom. From this document it appears that the number of registered county voters in England and Wales is 505,988, and in Scotland 50,403. The borough voters in England and Wales number 439,046, and in Scotland 50,069. The total number of voters in Great Britain is 1,045,506. A further return specifies the number of county electors in each county, division of a county, or riding in England and Wales registered for property situate within the limits of any borough. The total number of county electors coming within this category in England and Wales is 163,785.

MURDER AT ABERDEEN.—On Thursday James Booth, charged with murdering his wife at Oldmeldrum, near Aberdeen, was tried by the Circuit Court of Justiciary at Aberdeen. He pleaded guilty of culpable homicide, but the plea was not accepted, and he was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hung at Aberdeen on the 21st of October.

THE TOUGH OLD ROCHESTER BRIDGE has at length fallen. For a twelvemonth a body of the Royal Engineers have been engaged in sapping the piers, arches, and abutments, occasionally rending asunder by explosions of gunpowder the obstinate masses of masonry put together by some tolerably good workmen five centuries ago. On Tuesday last there were a number of operations, many mines having been fired; and now the old bridge is pretty well torn to pieces.

THE LAW OF LIMITED LIABILITY.—An instructive illustration of the working of the law of limited liability has been furnished in the case of the Manchester and Foreign Warehouse Company, which it was resolved on Monday last should be wound up. After an existence of eighteen months a paid-up capital of 40,000*l.* has been almost entirely made away with, and there is even a possibility that an additional 10,000*l.*, for which the shareholders are responsible (the total subscribed capital being 50,000*l.*), may be required before the liquidation is terminated. The proceedings by which this rapid result has been brought about are known only partially, the one great desire of the victimised parties being, of course, as in the case of the Surrey Gardens Company and other similar instances, to keep clear of the further damage they might sustain by allowing any appeal to be made to the Bankruptcy Court. But it appears that while the ruin was making rapid progress the directors, in orthodox fashion, declared a dividend of five per cent. out of profits. The circumstances of the cases now before us, instead of affording an argument against the law of limited liability, are calculated to confirm all that has been urged respecting its advantages. Both these companies, as well as several others of a like description which have quietly broken up during the last six months, have been brought to a stand by the simple fact that the law of limited liability prevented them from getting credit, and that consequently when all the shareholders' subscrip-

tions had been absorbed they had no choice but to suspend. If they had been companies constituted on the old principle there would have been many stages before the avowal of insolvency. Money would have been borrowed on debentures, and credit would have been eagerly given to the board by speculators and tradesmen on the strength of the names of some half-dozen persons in the list of shareholders, who would have been marked out for ultimate prosecution to their last shilling and their last acre; and, instead of a rapid collapse, we should have had several years of flaming reports and high dividends, the final breaking up being deferred to some convenient period of general pressure, when it could be attributed to the operation of the Bank Charter Act, or any other cause except the true one. Other persons as well as the shareholders would then have been ruined, and the termination would have been found only in a general and disastrous compromise. In the present case the shareholders alone suffer, and these, instead of being altogether consumed, have simply burnt their fingers and bought an amount of experience well worth the money.—*Times*.

Literature.

Church Parties: the Evangelicals, the Tractarian Movement, the Broad Church. Reprinted from the *Union* newspaper. With a Preface by the Author. London: Painter and Sons.

Sects might be likened to hostile armies encamped side by side in the darkness of night. Each is too busy about its own supply and organisation, perhaps about its own party strifes and resentments, to give heed to the suspicious sounds and wandering lights, outside the circle of its own camp-fires. Morning comes; and close at hand in the grim revealing day-light is the forgotten foe. So has it been with us. Many Dissenters have no doubt lost sight, in the interest of their own controversies, about inspiration and other matters, of that once formidable and much talked about foe, Tractarianism. Of late, if it was ever spoken of, it was as having received its death-blow in the decision on the Gorham case, or as dragging out a precarious existence in the person of the aged Bishop of Exeter. It was quiescent; the stupor of impending dissolution seemed to have fallen upon it. Finally, from the incubus of half a dozen Evangelical bishops it was thought that it never could recover. That was burial alive; that was stamping down the earth upon the only half-dead body. But the corpse so quietly interred, has burst its cerements, and revisits the glimpses of the moon, clad, literally, in complete steel, ready for action, fierce, blatant, and defiant. The decision in the recent Westerton case seems to be the galvanic agent which has wrought the miracle. It has drawn from the Tractarian party a manifesto in the shape of a pamphlet, whose title we have quoted above in full. The writer seems to have permission to speak with a decision and boldness wanting in the literature of the earlier movement. He speaks, too, with the air of one uttering his own sincere convictions, and so conciliates a certain amount of sympathy. But the aims and intentions avowed are not exactly those with which we are prepared to sympathise; and it is not with a view of asking our readers' approval that we endeavour to sketch one or two of the main features of Tractarian theology, and to apprise them of what the well-organised party in the National Establishment, so denominated, are seeking to effect. We may observe at starting, that the term chosen by themselves as their distinctive epithet, is *Catholic*; and that we shall use the terms Catholic and Protestant, in the same sense as the author whose work is before us, that is, as synonymous with Tractarian and Evangelical.

The point on which a cultivated Dissenter would be most likely first to seize as that on which the two parties are ultimately divided, is nearly that which has been so deeply and widely agitated of late—the nature of authority in matters of religious belief. But though this is the most obvious and striking, and for us at the present moment the most interesting, aspect of the Catholic theology, logically its distinctive principle, as compared with the Protestant, is to be found in those peculiar, and as they were then thought, somewhat mystical, views of the Church which the earlier Tractarians strove to expound. They taught that the Church was a strictly supernatural institution, not merely a sacred institution, over the first tender years of which its Divine Founder presided, and then suffered to go out of his hands, to take its place among human institutions, and work out its own development according to natural laws, with such Divine helps only as come to it indirectly in the shape of the ordinary spiritual guidance and aid which are granted to individual men. This latter, or something like it, is, we suppose, the Protestant theory. But the Tractarians relate the Church to God by much closer ties. By the dogma of the unbroken apostolical succession, they contrive to get as near

as possible to its miraculous beginnings. By another dogma, the Real Presence in the Eucharist, they seek to extend the miraculous element down even to the present hour. Further we may add, without anticipating what else we have to say, that they suppose Divine Grace to be granted to the Church as a corporate body, and to individuals only as members of that body. Thus they seek to take the Church altogether out of the category of human institutions, and to make its limits co-extensive with the limits of God's presence and power in human affairs.

The Church—we leave to Tractarians themselves the task of more strictly defining the abstraction, for such it seems to be, so designated—has a twofold function, arising out of this its supernatural character. It is both the authorised exponent of revealed truth, and the depository of sacramental grace. To speak of the former of these first, the Catholic would most likely unite with the Evangelical in imputing to the Bible the character of an infallible revelation from God. But the latter claims for his own private judgment as enlightened by the Divine Spirit, both the power and the responsibility of interpretation. The Tractarian, on the other hand, affirms that amid the multitude and contrariety of private opinions, the human intellect needs the unerring guidance of an ever-living authority, and that such an authority is to be found in the Church as a corporate body. That power of correct interpretation which belongs to no man as an individual, is supernaturally guaranteed to the collective mind of the Church. On some doctrines—the Trinity, the Atonement, the Incarnation—this living authority is decided. It is otherwise with the questions of Faith, the Sacraments, or Grace. On these matters the living authority is silent, or utters an uncertain sound. But "as once of old the silent flood of heresy spread as in the midnight over the bosom of an unconscious Christendom, and 'the world awoke and found itself Arian,' yet in her deep heart the Church had preserved uncorrupted the faith of the Gospel, and the solemn fiat of Nice was ratified at Chalcedon and Constantinople;" so may it be expected that at the needful time the Church will speak in tones of authority on these other matters also, and all doubt be hushed to rest, or forced to retire afar off into the dark caverns of private speculation.

But it is on the other point, the principle of Sacramentalism, as it is called, that the Tractarian theology is most strikingly at variance with the spirit of modern Protestantism. The latter makes all a man's possible relations to God in Christ to be of a strictly personal and insulated character. It is in aspiration, in the free ascension of his own soul, that he meets with God, and becomes the subject of the Divine Grace. But the Tractarian theology would seem to teach not so much that a man may enter into personal communication with his Maker, as that he may become a partaker in a certain mystic communion with God which constitutes the collective life of the Church. And this grace comes to him through certain fixed visible channels which are open to him in common, and accessible to him only when in conjunction with his fellow-members of Christ's body. On the subject of these Sacraments the Tractarian teaching is now thoroughly and completely Catholic; and the "reserve" formerly observed and enjoined is severely censured.

"It is difficult to characterise as it deserves, this miserable system of compromise and evasion, teaching one truth, suppressing a second, and halving a third—saying one truth in the closet and another in the Church—believing in Absolution, but fearing to exhort sinners to confession—accepting the mystery of the altar, but not daring to proclaim it, except in a jargon of unintelligible metaphors, which those alone can understand who do not require to be taught it—a system which assuredly has sent more converts to Rome, in contempt or disappointment, than it can possibly have retained by its shallow pretext of discretion."

On Baptism, the words of the Church Catechism—so embarrassing to the Evangelical party—always enabled the Tractarians to be tolerably explicit. On the mystery of the altar they have now learned to be equally outspoken.

"The incarnation is the sum and substance of Christianity; the common centre around which revolve the creed and the worship of the Church; and the incarnation, on earth, is most perfectly realised in the Eucharist. There the objective and subjective have their meeting-point. There Faith is rested on a present fact, and Devotion finds its most perfect expression and truest nourishment. To take the Eucharist from the sacramental system is to darken the sun at noonday. Without it, faith is a barren abstraction, and worship a rude familiarity, or a tedious punctilio."

Elsewhere we find the "Sacrament of Penance" mentioned, and we suppose the rest of the sacred number would follow in due time. So strong is the tendency to a return to the state of things which existed previous to the "great schism of the sixteenth century."

A Dissenter, however, will rather be inclined to recur to the train of reflection into which we had previously fallen, than spend his time in weighing the Popery or Protestantism of this sacra-

mental system. He will observe with astonishment, how little such a system makes of the individual—how completely it sinks his individuality in the Church. Its whole handling of human nature is in strict keeping with its initiatory process of taking out of a man's hand the responsibility of forming his own opinions. Evangelical religion sets a man face to face with God, holding the clues of Divine Grace in his own hands, to be, by himself, used or abused to his own salvation or ruin. But the piety towards God which Tractarian teaching tends to foster is of a far less self-conscious and self-dependent type. If it does not in some measure deny the individual character of our relations to Him, it lessens very much the keenness and vividness with which they are consciously realised. In effect it teaches that never alone, only as we feel the clasp of kindred hands—only as we make part of the mystic circle of that spiritual society called the Church, can the magnetic current of grace pass into our hearts. The first movement of the penitent it makes and directs, is not along the line of personal struggle, but straight into the boundaries of the Church. Submitting to its discipline, the noble burden of responsibility, with its capacity of unfolding into infinite desponds and raptures, is lifted from the shoulders. The management of one's destinies is committed to other hands; and if he can believe that they are capable of being so transferred, nothing remains for him but to enjoy, or at least to expect, whatsoever blessing belongs to the Church.

Now herein lies the weakness of Tractarianism. Here is the explanation of the fact to which the author of this pamphlet so affecting refers, "that twenty-five years of Tractarianism have floated, like a passing breeze, over the heads of the middle classes, and scarcely made an impression on the poor." The English people will not be brought to believe in this transfer of responsibility. They carry their sense of self-dependence and personal responsibility into religious matters. They will form their own opinions for themselves, and will believe that every man must give an account of himself unto God. We have more than a suspicion that if the Tractarians could propound to all living conforming members of the Established Church, that they must give up their present privilege of believing how much or how little they think proper, and profess absolute belief in some formula of doctrine, one half of them would become Dissenters to-morrow.

The author himself seems to have a feeling that the cause of the ill-success of Tractarianism is the repugnance of the principle of authority to the English mind and character, and strong in his conviction of the truth of the principle, to impute it as a fault to the English people. Additionally to this, however, he enumerates candidly some of the errors in past Tractarian teachings as concurrent causes, and among these rightly gives prominence to that hard-featured, not to say ill-favoured externalism, which combines the advantages of making Tractarianism at once repulsive and ridiculous. We could, in quite a friendly spirit, name one or two more; and chief among them is the dangerous symptom of a wish to recur to antiquated priestly domination, which the Tractarian clergy, if you give them time enough, are sure eventually to put forth. In these days religions have to submit to other beside Scriptural tests. People will ask with reference to any new system—what sort of men and women does it make? And it is, unfortunately for the prospects of Tractarianism, commonly believed among us, that the state of society in which the clergy enjoy an amount of respect and influence officially, over and above that which they gain for themselves, is not by any means as fruitful in good men and women as that in which we now live. To descend to particulars the precise form which the longing for greater influence on the part of the clergy generally takes, is an endeavour to induce persons to return to the practice of confession. Now friendly counsel is good; and the unburdening of the conscience is sometimes good, even if it be unburdened to a priest. But it so happens that if there is any practice thoroughly offensive to the English people, any one, the introduction of which into the Established Church would leave every priest in it without a cure, it is that. Our countrymen see in it an instrument of spiritual tyranny, and effectual moral degradation. Whether rightly or wrongly we need not say; just now we are not weighing Tractarianism in the balance, only calculating its chances of success. And the chances seem to us all against it. We see for it no better prospect than another five-and-twenty years of church-building and litigation, without its taking any firmer hold upon the bulk of the English nation. Sure we are that if anything could contribute to such a result it is the avowal of an intention in a manifesto like the present, to return if possible to a practice held in such deep and deserved abhorrence. At the present moment, Charlotte Brontë's sketch of what confession can do for

the pollution of female character, in the "Professor," is fresh in people's minds, and may help to secure for this revived attempt to recur to a religious system which includes the confessional, exactly such a reception as we wish it may get.

There is indeed one species of success which Tractarianism may hope to achieve. There is one class of minds to which the assertion of one of its principles—the principle of authority—will always be welcome. Those, namely, who have sounded to their depths the difficulties of rational belief—who have discovered that all the lines along which the scientific intellect of man moves, lead to the verge of a fathomless abyss of blank, dumb Nothingness,—and who have not yet discovered that not in either of these directions is God to be sought. Among such persons some will always be found who are willing to accept the Christian theory of the universe as the more preferable, on the naked postulate of faith. Such will own the authority of the Church as the refuge from atheism and utter despair. But will they long rest in the authority of the Church of England? Ask Newman and Wilberforce. Rome declares that in that catholicity which Anglicanism makes to centre in her, and which is the basis of authority, the English Church is no partaker. The half-reconciliation which Tractarianism seeks to effect with Rome will never come about. Meanwhile, Tractarian principles will attract to them, as heretofore, some powerful and dissatisfied minds, who will shortly, as heretofore, discover that nowhere short of Rome can the intellect be lulled soundly to sleep and faith become implicit and unquestioning. And while such pilgrims are passing into, and then out of, the bounds of the Tractarian party, jealousy and suspicion and dislike will continue to be towards it the prevalent mood of the English people.

Sketches Critical and Biographic. By THOMAS DE QUINCEY. (Selections Grave and Gay; Vol. 6.) London: Groombridge. Edinburgh: Hogg.

ANOTHER welcome volume of Mr. De Quincey's works contains six papers—on Shelley, Keats, and Wordsworth; on Oliver Goldsmith; on Whiggism in its relations to Literature; and on Homer and the Homerids. The reader is requested to regard the first three as "slight impromptus, written under the disadvantage of unpremeditated composition," and in circumstances which, "so far from demanding a comprehensive view of the subject, were such as peremptorily to exclude it." The paper on Shelley is the very slightest of these, and scarcely touches his poetry at all: but it contains the truest words that criticism has spoken on the spirit of Shelley's affronts to Christianity, and on the justness of the indignation with which those offences are regarded by religious minds. Many of our readers will recollect the passages we refer to;—for the sake of others we extract a few sentences:—

SHELLEY.

"The indignation which this powerful young writer provoked had its root in no personal feelings—those might have been conciliated; in no worldly feelings—those would have proved transitory; but in feelings the holiest which brood over human interests, and which guard the sanctuary of religious truth. Consequently, which is a melancholy thought for any friend of Shelley's, the indignation is likely to be co-extensive and co-enduring with the writings that provoked it. That bitterness of scorn and defiance which still burns against his name in the most extensively meditative section of English society,—viz., the religious section—is not of a nature to be propitiated. Selfish interests, being wounded, might be compensated; merely human interests might be soothed; but interests that transcend all human valuation, being so insulted, must upon principle reject all human ransom, or conditions of human compromise. Less than penitential recantation could not be accepted; and that is now impossible. 'Will ye transact [in the technical sense of a legal compromise] with God?' is the indignant language of Milton in a case of that nature. And in this case the language of many pious men said aloud, 'It is for God to forgive; but we, his servants, are bound to recollect, that this going on offered to Christ and to Christianity the deepest insult which ear had heard, or which it has entered into the heart of man to conceive.'

"Mr. Gilfillan thinks that 'Shelley was far too harshly treated in his speculative boyhood; and it strikes him 'that, had pity and kind-hearted expostulation been tried, instead of reproach and abrupt expulsion, they might have weaned him from the dog days of Atheism to the milky breast of the faith and worship of sorrow; and the touching spectacle had been renewed, of the demoniac sitting, 'clothed, and in his right mind,' at the 'feet of Jesus.'—I am not of that opinion; and it is an opinion which seems me to question the sincerity of Shelley, that quality which in him was deepest so as to form the basis of his nature, if we allow ourselves to think that, by personal invitation, he had been picked into infidelity, or that by flattering conciliation he could have been bribed back into a profession of Christianity. Like a wild horse of the Pampas, he would have thrown up his heels, and whinnied his disdain of any man coming to catch him with a bribe of oats. Once having scented the gales of what he thought perfect freedom, he had a constant vision of a manger and a halter in the rear of all such caressing tempters from the lawless desert. His feud with Christianity was a craze derived from some early wrenoh of his understanding, and made obstinate to the degree in which we find

it, from having rooted itself in certain combinations of ideas that, once coalescing, could not be shaken loose: an association casual and capricious, yet fixed and petrified as if by post."

There is more well worth quoting, but those interested in the subject should pursue it in Mr. De Quincey's pages.—The paper on Keats consists chiefly of discursive remarks on a variety of topics that happened to be started in the writer's mind by a perusal of Mr. Gilfillan's sketch of the poet, in his "Literary Portrait Gallery." These topics are confessed by Mr. De Quincey to be "more attractive than any personal interest connected with Keats": and as he finds them so, the best things of the paper are, of course, his remarks on these; and but scanty justice is done to the poet. We are glad to see that Mr. De Quincey, after several years, now feels there was something "much too harsh" in his denunciation of Keats's faults; for, in spite of our habit of reverence for the critic, we had thought the poet suffered less than the critic himself, by a declaration that "the very midsummer madness of affectation, of false vapoury sentiment, and of fantastic effeminacy," were combined in the *Endymion*. Undoubtedly, the *Hyperion* is greatly finer—is "the greatest of poetical torsos"; and, inasmuch as Mr. De Quincey finds in it "the majesty, the austere beauty, and the simplicity of a Grecian temple enriched with Grecian sculpture," we must, we suppose, pardon the "strong disgust" which pronounces the *Endymion* to belong "essentially to the vilest collections of wax-work filagree, or gilt gingerbread!"

"On Wordsworth's Poetry," Mr. De Quincey has written with the subtle appreciation and sound judgment which will make his essay, slight as it is, ever precious to lovers of the poet. How fully we join in the author's regret that he did not pursue further the great question of poetic diction, we cannot adequately say:—it would have been a gain, even at this date, to the controversy moved by Wordsworth's celebrated preface, if our essayist had but worked out and illustrated his statement—one that is perfectly true, though its truth has been little recognised,—that between Coleridge and Wordsworth, notwithstanding a professed agreement as to the laws and quality of poetic diction, there was "not one vestige of true and virtual harmony to unite them."

The article on "Whiggism in its relations to Literature" is the longest in the volume; and is immensely amusing, as well as a great deal more. Its prejudices and antipathies are not few; nor are there wanting statements that are inaccurate, and opinions that are worthless. But one hardly knows what is written in earnest, and what is mere badinage or the exaggerated expression of a petted aversion. It is in reality, a paper on Dr. Parr; and its chief interest is that which is personal to that once notorious and much mis-rated man. As Dissenters—"Dissenting bigots," Mr. De Quincey might perhaps say—we shall not be expected to share a dislike to Dr. Parr for giving "a welcome to Dissenters of all classes;" nor, though we may regard with disapprobation his "known leaning to Socinianism," to think that he "betrayed the interests of his Church" by his pleadings for full toleration, and for the abolition of all penal enactments against Catholics and Sectaries. But in other respects, we agree to Mr. De Quincey's verdict on this now almost (and deservedly) forgotten person:—

DR. SAMUEL PARR.

"Finally, and as the sum of my appreciation, I should say that, speaking of him as a moral being, Dr. Parr was naturally good and conscientious, but (in a degree which sometimes made him not conscientious) the mere football of passion. As an amiable man, I must add that, by the testimony of his best friend, he was a domestic nuisance—the tyrant of the fireside." As a scholar, he was brilliant; but he consumed his power in gladiatorial displays, and has left no adequate monument of his powers. As a politician, he sank his patriotism in the spirit of a partisan; and forgot to be an Englishman, in his fanaticism for the ultra Whigs. And, last of all, as a divine, for the sake of those sectaries whom charity enjoined him to tolerate, he betrayed that Church which it was his holiest duty to defend."

But this article—like most of its author's—has episodic passages, which have almost an independent interest,—such are those on modern Latinity, and on epitaphs.

The most elaborate paper in this volume is that on "Homer and the Homerids," in which scholarly discussion, carried on with the author's rare acuteness and marvellous delicacy of criticism, is relieved with lighter matter, itself of a fine quality, which those not interested in the argument of the essay will read with no little pleasure. Here is a slight specimen, on—

ULYSSES' THREE DINNERS IN ONE DAY.

"Of all the incoherences which have been detected in the *Iliad*, as arising out of arbitrary juxtapositions between parts not originally related, the most amusing is that brought to light by the late Wilhelm Müller. 'It is a fact,' says he, 'that (as the arrangement now stands) Ulysses is not ashamed to attend three dinner parties on one evening.' First, he had a dinner engagement with Agamemnon, which, of course, he keeps [B. ix. 90]; so

prudent a man could not possibly neglect an invitation from the commander of the forces. Even in free and independent England, the Sovereign does not ask you to dinner, but commands your attendance. Next, this gormandising Ulysses dines with Achilles [B. ix. 221]; and finally with Diomed [B. ix. 578]. Now Diomed was a swell of the first magnitude, a man of fashion and a dandy, as may be seen in the 'Troilus and Cressida' of Shakspeare (who took his character from tradition, and in making him the Greek rival of Troilus, unavoidably makes him an accomplished man.) He therefore pushes his dinner as far towards 'to-morrow' as was well possible, so that it is near morning before that dinner is over. And the sum of the Ithacan's enormities is thus truly stated by Müller:—'Deny it who will, the son of Laertes accepts three distinct feeds, between the sunset, suppose, of Monday, and the dawn of Tuesday!' This is intolerable, yet perhaps, apologists will say (for some people will varnish anything), 'If the man had three dinners in one day, often, perhaps, in three days he had but one dinner!' For myself I frankly confess, that if there is one man in the Grecian camp whom I should have believed capable of such a thing, it is precisely this reptile Ulysses. Müller insists on calling him the 'noble' Ulysses; but to my thinking his nearest representative in modern times is 'Sixteen-string Jack,' whose life may be read in the 'Newgate Calendar.' What most amuses myself in the business is Müller's steady pursuit of Ulysses through two books of the 'Iliad' in order to watch how many dinner parties he attended! And there is a good moral in the whole discovery, for it shows all knaves that, though hidden for three thousand years, their tricks are sure to be found at last!"

In the following passage there is the fusion of poetical description and fine criticism:—

ACHILLES—THE UNITY OF THE ILIAD.

"This unity is sufficiently secured if it should appear that a considerable section of the 'Iliad,'—and that section by far the most full of motion, of human interest, of tragical catastrophe, and through which runs, as the connecting principle, a character the most brilliant, magnanimous, and noble, that Pagan morality could conceive—was, and must have been, the work and conception of a single mind. Achilles revolves through that section of the 'Iliad' in a series of phases, each of which looks forward and backward to all the rest. He travels like the sun through his diurnal course. We see him first of all rising upon us as a princely counsellor for the welfare of the Grecian host. We see him atrociously insulted in this office; yet still though a king, and unused to opposition, and boiling with youthful blood, nevertheless controlling his passion, and retiring in clouded majesty. Even thus, though now having so excellent a plea for leaving the army, and though aware of the early death that awaited him if he staid, he disdains to profit by the evasion. We see him still living in the tented field, and generously unable to desert those who had so insultingly deserted him. We see him in a dignified retirement fulfilling all the duties of religious friendship, hospitality; and like an accomplished man of taste cultivating the arts of peace. We see him so far surrendering his wrath to the earnest persuasion of friendship, that he comes forth at a critical moment for the Greeks to save them from ruin. What are his arms? He has none at all. Simply by his voice he changes the face of the battle. He shouts and nations fly from the sound. Never but once again is such a shout recorded by a poet—

'He called so loud, that all the hollow deep
Of hell resounded.'

"Who called? That shout was the shout of an archangel. Next we see him reluctantly allowing his dearest friend to assume his own arms; the kindness and modesty of his nature forbidding him to suggest, that not the divine weapons but the immortal arm of the wielder had made them invincible. His friend perishes. Then we see him rise in his noontide wrath, before which no life could stand. The frenzy of his grief makes him for a time cruel and implacable. He sweeps the field of battle like a monsoon. His revenge descends perfect, sudden, like a curse from heaven. We now recognise the goddess-born. This is his avatar—the incarnate descent of his wrath. Had he moved to the battle under the ordinary impulses of Ajax, Diomed, and the other heroes, we never should have sympathised or gone along with so withering a course. We should have viewed him as a 'scourge of God,' or fiend, born for the tears of wives and the maledictions of mothers. But the poet, before he would let him loose upon men, creates for him a sufficient, or, at least, palliating motive. In the sternest of his acts, we read only the anguish of his grief. This is surely the perfection of art. At length the work of destruction is finished; but if the poet leave him at this point, there would be a want of repose, and we should be left with a painful impression of his hero as forgetting the earlier humanities of his nature, and brought forward only for final exhibition in his terrific phases. Now, therefore, by machinery the most natural, we see this paramount hero travelling back within our gentler sympathies, and revolving to his rest like the vesper sun disrobed of his blazing terrors. We see him settling down to that humane and princely character in which he had been first exhibited; we see him relenting at the sight of Priam's grey hairs, touched with the sense of human calamity, and once again mastering his passion (grief now) as formerly he had mastered his wrath. He consents that his feud shall sleep; he surrenders the corpse of his capital enemy; and the last farewell chords of the poem rise with a solemn intonation from the grave of Hector, the tamer of horses—that noble soldier who had so long been the column of his country, and to whom in his dying moments the stern Achilles had declared—but then in the middle career of his grief—that no honourable burial should ever be granted."

There is something incongruous and patchy in this volume, occasionally, in the addition to papers published several years ago, of further remarks written at the present time. All such additions were better in the form of notes. But we put down the book with unmixed pleasure; and congratulate Mr. De Quincey that, at a very advanced age, he has been able thus far to complete the collection of his scattered and fragmentary, but valuable and enduring writings.

Poetry.

HOME.

Around the chimney's smoke the swallows fly,
Like memories floating round a soul at rest;
Amidst the fold their wings within their nest,
Like soaring fancies cherish'd silently.
The children smile beneath their parents' eye,
Basking in love, as flowers beneath the sun;
And sportively the little prattlers run,
Like thronging joys when life and hope are high.
Far off the tolling city murrurs deep—
A sea of life whose ever restless waves
Beat on a golden shore—tumultuous beat,
Mocked by the silent lips of those who sleep
Around the city in their quiet graves,
The final home where all at last will meet.

W. K.

LIST OF BOOKS RECEIVED.

Exeter Hall Sermons. Partridge and Co.
The Apocalypse Opened. W. Collins.
Bible Studies. J. W. Parker and Son.
Theism. Simpkin and Co.
King Edward VI., an Historical Drama. C. Westerton.
Letters from the Slave States. J. W. Parker and Son.
Lectures by the Rev. E. Davies. G. H. Kent.
Selections, Grave and Gay. J. Hogg.
Christianity at one View. J. Snow.
The Boy's Picture Gallery. Knight and Son.
The Essence of Grammar. W. Tweedie.
The People's Almanack, 1858. Religious Tract Society.
The Master and Mistress and Domestic Servant. Sampson Low and Co.
Phrenology made Practical. Sampson Low and Co.
Psalms and Hymns. B. L. Green.
Rest: Lectures on the Sabbath. By Rev. E. Davis.
Sketches, Critical and Biographic. By De Quincey.
Positive Theology, or Christianity at one View. By Rev. H. Birch.
Lecture on Bodily Exercise. By J. Hopley, F.S.S.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—THE APPEARANCE OF OLD AGE DEFERRED.—We for some years past have noticed that grey hair is now no criterion of age, for it makes its appearance upon both old and young. When the hair is thus prematurely grey we see no objection to its deficiency being hidden by artificial means; for this purpose many plans have been adopted, all more or less successful, no doubt. We are, however, assured that Mr. Alexander Ross, of 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn, has been more successful than any others in his art, for after the application of his Dyes it is utterly impossible to tell whether the colour produced be natural or artificial, so perfect is their effect.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 20, at 7, Owen's-row, Islington, the wife of Rev. J. HUNT COOKE, minister of Spencer-place Chapel, of a daughter.
Sept. 21st, Mrs. FULLER, of Grimstone Cottage, Wolverhampton, of a daughter.
Sept. 27, at 19, Harpur-street, Bloomsbury, Mrs. F. W. CHISSON, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 22, at Trinity Chapel, High Wycombe, by the Rev. John Hayden, MARY JANE, youngest daughter of JOSEPH WRIGHT, Esq., of Great Marlow, to Mr. JOSEPH W. MORGAN, of the same place.
Sept. 23, by the Rev. J. S. Hall, at the Vines Congregational Church, Rochester, Mr. FRANCIS TURNER, of 15, Myddleton-square, London, to SARAH JEMIMA, second daughter of Mr. GEORGE MALLINGER, of Chatham.
Sept. 23, at Eastbrook Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. John H. James, PAUL A. E. MARCH, Esq., of Charlottenburg, near Berlin, to Miss M. WHITAKER, only daughter of Mr. THOMAS WHITAKER, Denton-place, Eccles-hill.
Sept. 24, at Ebenezer Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. C. Donald, JAMES ICKE, Esq., of Shrewsbury, to Mrs. ANN A. HILTON, only daughter of the late JOHN HEAPS, Esq., of Grove-house, Leeds.
Sept. 24, at the Congregational Church, Bowdon, by the Rev. H. T. Robjohns, B.A., JAMES M'KEAN, Esq., to JANE, eldest daughter of GEORGE MILLER, Esq., of Green Bank-house, all of that place.
Sept. 24, by licence, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. Percy, Mr. JOSEPH DENNY, of Churchill farm, Budbrooke, to MARIANNE ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. WILLIAM PAGE, of Warwick.
Sept. 24, by licence, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. Percy, Mr. JOHN LAURIE, draper, second son of the late Mr. ALEXANDER LAURIE, dyer, Cairn Mill, Duns-fries-shire, to MARY BOWDIE, eldest daughter of Mr. HENRY NAUGHTON, builder, both of Warwick.
Sept. 24, at Doddington, Cambridgeshire, by the Rev. W. C. Hanson, Mr. ROBERT DAWBARN, jun., March, to SARAH, eldest daughter of THOMAS RICHARDS, Esq., Wimbington.
Sept. 26, at St. James's, Clerkenwell, by the Rev. Robert Maguire, incumbent, STEPHEN BLACKBURN (of London, Canada West), fourth son of the late Rev. JOHN BLACKBURN, of Pen-tonville, to SUSANNA, second daughter of the late J. H. WHITAKER, Esq., of Chancery-lane, London.

DEATHS.

May 29, at Hissar, in the N. W. Provinces, JOHN WEDDER-BURN, of the Bengal Civil Service, ALICE, his wife, and JOHN JAMES, their infant son.
In June last, killed in the defence of Cawnpore, Captain EDWARD JOHN ELMS, aged thirty-three, of the 1st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, second son of the late Rev. EDWARD ELMS, rector of Itchingfield, Sussex.
June 6, at Allahabad, killed in the mutiny of his regiment, 6th Native Infantry, Ensign GEORGE LLOYD MUNRO, the be-loved and eldest son of Lieut-Colonel C. A. MUNRO, late of the Bengal Army.
At Bellary, East Indies, FANNY, the wife of Colonel E. POLE, 12th Royal Lancers, Brigadier Commanding at that station, and daughter of Colonel GROGAN, of Seaford, county Dublin.
Early in June, at Cawnpore, in his twenty-ninth year, within the entrenched position of the British garrison, from the effects of a wound received in a sortie, Captain R. U. JENKINS, of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry.
July 22, at Jullundur, Punjab, Captain ANSTRUTHER MACFAR, of the 6th Bengal Light Cavalry, and second son of the late ANTHONY MACFAR, Esq., of Durris, Kincardine-shire, N.B.
Sept. 18, at 54, St. George's-square, Portsea, Mr. ROBERT JACKSON, R.N., aged sixty-seven years.
Sept. 18, at Charlton House, Peckham-tye, ELIZABETH MARY THOMAS, aged twenty-eight years. She was interred at Nun-head Cemetery, Thursday, the 24th. "Absent from the body present with the Lord."
Sept. 19, at Shacklewell-green, West Hackney, Mr. JAMES THOROWGOOD, aged sixty-two, fourth and last surviving son of the late Mr. SAMUEL THOROWGOOD, of Cripplegate.
Sept. 23, at Vichy, General Sir JOHN DOVETON, K.C.B., of the Hon. Company's Madras Service, and formerly Akle-de-Camp to the most noble the Marquis of Wellesley, late Governor-General of India, aged seventy-four.
Sept. 25, at 143, Union-street, Southwark, the only son of Mr. JOHN RIDEAL, aged four years and eleven months.
Sept. 25, at the house of her brother-in-law, JOSEPH TRITTON, Esq., Bloomfield, Norwood, HARRIET, the beloved wife of the Rev. ZACHARY NASH, curate of Christchurch, Hants, aged thirty-seven.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The telegraphic news from India on Monday acted unfavourably upon the stock market. There was at first a fall of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The closing quotations were $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below those of Saturday, but the market was steadier in character. To-day the funds have been rather steadier, but there was little symptom of recovery, prices ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. below those which prevailed during the whole week prior to the receipt of the Government despatch from India. An unsupported statement in a late edition of the *Post* that General Havelock had reached Lucknow; and that General Nicholson's force had actually effected a junction with the main army before Delhi under General Wilson, who had consequently been enabled to surround the city, and cut off the communications of the rebels, caused a rise of about $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. about three o'clock, after the leading operators had left the market. Consols, which closed yesterday at 90 to $\frac{1}{4}$ for the 14th October, varied during the greater part of this day between that quotation and 90 to $\frac{1}{4}$. At three o'clock the price was 90 to $\frac{1}{4}$, but by four o'clock, upon the statement above referred to, an advance to 90 to $\frac{1}{2}$ had taken place.

The demand for money in commercial channels continues very active, and at the Bank to-day the applications were both numerous and extensive, as usual at this period of the season, when that establishment is so freely supplied with government funds. In every quarter the rates are fully equal to those of the Bank, and none but first-class bills are discounted at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of August have been issued. The aggregate exports in July, it will be remembered, were 22 per cent. above those of July, 1856. In August the increase, as compared with August, 1856, is only 8 per cent. The exports for the eight months, however, are still 13 per cent. in excess of those for the corresponding eight months of last year. A comparison with the figures for the year 1855 shows an increase of 30 per cent. on the month, and of 40 per cent. on the eight months. Although the ratio of increase, from month to month, is scarcely maintained, these figures indicate that the export trade continues on the whole very extensive. The consumption of most articles of foreign and colonial produce also continues very large.

The trade reports from the manufacturing towns for the past week are without any feature of interest. The Manchester market has been inactive, at a slight reduction, equal to that in cotton, but the tone is not unfavourable. At Birmingham the prices of iron are very firm, without any prospect, however, of an advance being attempted. At Nottingham the demand for both hosiery and lace has been dull; and in the woollen districts there has also been a tendency to flatness, although, owing to stocks being moderate, quotations are steadily maintained. The money panic in America has temporarily affected the orders from that country for our various articles of manufacture.

The general business of the port of London during the past week has shown diminished activity. The total of ships reported inward was 198, being a decrease of 96 from the previous week. The number cleared outward was 124, including 19 in ballast, being also a decrease of four.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 19th day of Sept., 1857.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£25,000,945	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,459,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	10,534,945
		Silver Bullion	—
			£25,000,945

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	(including Dead Weight Annuity) £10,593,653
Reserve	3,914,650	Other Securities ..	18,962,051
Public Deposits	8,045,000	Notes	6,108,730
Other Deposits	9,002,624	Gold & Silver Coin	653,615
Seven Day and other Bills	802,670		
	£36,318,049		£36,318,049

Sept. 24, 1857.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, September 25, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

NAZER, D., Dover, hatter, Oct. 7, Nov. 10; solicitor, Mr. Murray, London-street, Fenchurch-street.
ROBERTSON, L., Upper Sydenham, Kent, bootmaker, Oct. 7, Nov. 5; solicitors, Messrs. Bristow, Greenwich.
DORR, T. J., Stour Provost, Dorsetshire, innkeeper, Oct. 7, Nov. 5; solicitors, Messrs. Venning, Naylor, and Robins, Tokenhouse-yard, and Mr. Sevyer, Shaftesbury.
MOSS, M., Borough-market, fruiterer, Oct. 6, Nov. 3; solicitor, Mr. Gant, Nicholas-lane, King William-street.
SAVAGE, W., Winchester, Berlin wool dealer, Oct. 10, Nov. 10; solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst, Son, and Morris, Old Jewry.
WOOLLSHROFT, J., Leek, Staffordshire, corn dealer, Oct. 5 and 30; solicitors, Messrs. Richardson and Sadler, Old Jewry-chambers, and Messrs. Southall and Nelson, Birmingham.
LAMBERT, R. S., Bristol, dealer in manure, Oct. 6, Nov. 3; solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst, Son, and Morris, Old Jewry, and Messrs. Bevan and Girling, Bristol.
DAVIES, E., Swansea, linendraper, Oct. 6, Nov. 3; solicitors, Messrs. Sturt and Mason, Gresham-street, and Messrs. Bevan and Girling, Bristol.

REES, W., Glastonbury, Somersetshire, bookseller, Oct. 8; Nov. 2; solicitors, Mr. Bullied, Glastonbury, and Messrs. Abbot and Lucas, Bristol.
WRIGHT, T., Wainfleet, Lincolnshire, wine merchant, Oct. 14, Nov. 18; solicitors, Mr. Merrifield, Wainfleet, and Messrs. England and Saxelby, Kingston-upon-Hull.
GARNETT, T., Great Grimsby, tailor, Oct. 14, Nov. 18; solicitor, Mr. Preston, Hull.

Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

HOCKHAM, J. F., Eyre-street-hill, Leather-lane, Holborn, licensed victualler, Oct. 8, Nov. 12; solicitor, Mr. Sidney, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
PASSMORE, E., King-street, West Smithfield, licensed victualler, Oct. 12, Nov. 10; solicitor, Mr. Marshall, Redcross-square, Cripplegate.
GLOVER, W., Liverpool, innkeeper, Oct. 12, Nov. 2; solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.
HALL, J., Dudley, Worcestershire, millmaker, Oct. 15 and 30; solicitors, Messrs. Coldicott and Canning, Dudley, and Mr. Smith, Birmingham.
WILLMOTT, B., Gabriel, Stockport, cotton spinner, Oct. 13, Nov. 3; solicitors, Messrs. Cooper and Sons, Manchester.
HALL, C., Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, poulterer, Oct. 13, Nov. 10; solicitor, Mr. King, King-street, Cheap-side.
HARRISON, J., Epsom, corn chandler, Oct. 10, Nov. 10; solicitor, Mr. Jaquet, New-inn.
BOOCKE, F. R. P., Oxford-street, goldsmith and jeweller, Oct. 12, Nov. 10; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Basinghall-street.
FREEMAN, W., Fleet-street, bookseller, Oct. 9, Nov. 12; solicitor, Mr. Spicer, Staple-inn.
BATLEY, R., Gifford-street, Caledonian-road, timber merchant, Oct. 9, Nov. 12; solicitors, Messrs. Parker, Rooke, and Parker, Bedford-row.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 28.

We had a small quantity of English wheat on sale this morning, and the whole went off readily at fully last Monday's quotations, the transactions in foreign were to a limited extent at unaltered prices. The French Government has extended the operation of the decree for prohibiting the export of grain, until the 30th September, 1858. Norfolk flour in improved demand and is per sack dearer; American barrels without change. Barley dull at last week's prices. Beans firm, but peas rather easier to buy. The arrivals of Russian oats were large, and inferior light quality difficult to quit, but fine samples not lower. Linseed and cakes without alteration.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red 54 to 58		Dantzic	61 to 72
Ditto White	56 60	Konigsberg, Red ..	48 65
Line, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red ..	46 57
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 57
Scotch	38 46	Danish and Holstein	42 49
Rye	38 40	East Frisland	40 43
Barley, malting	38 45	Petersburg	50 57
Distilling	34 36	Riga and Archangel ..	—
Malt (pale)	74 76	Polish Odesa	48 51
Beans, Mazagan	—	Marianopoli	52 57
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	42 44
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.) ..	54 63
Peas, White	44 46	Barley, Pomeranian ..	34 40
Grey	42 44	Konigsberg	—
Maple	42 44	Danish	33 36
Boilers	46 48	East Frisland	22 24
Tares (English new) ..	48 52	Egyptian	22 24
Foreign	36 42	Odesa	22 26
Oats (English feed) ..	23 26	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	36 40
Sack of 280lbs	48 50	Pigeon	40 42
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	38 40
Baltic	62 66	Peas, White	38 40
Black Sea	60 66	Oats—	
Hempseed	40 42	Dutch	19 22
Canaryseed	90 106	Jahde	19 21
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	19 21
112lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	22 24
German	—	Swedish	24 25
French	—	Petersburg	22 24
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 160lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 13s 10s to 14s 0s		New York	30 32
Rape Cake, 6s 10s to 7s 0s per ton		Spanish, per sack ..	53 56
Rapeseed, 35s 0s to 37s 0s per last		Carrawayseed, per cwt.	42 48

BREAD.—The price of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 8d; household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Sept. 28.

Compared with some previous weeks, the show of foreign stock in to-day's market was only moderate. Some of the beasts and sheep sold at high rates. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were tolerably good in number, but their general quality was by no means first-rate. Most breeds were in good request, and in some instances, the primed Scots, &c., were rather dearer, the top figure being 5s per 8lbs; otherwise the beef trade ruled steady, at full prices. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to 2,500 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; and from Ireland, 330 oxen. We were again very scantily supplied with sheep, in the condition of which we observed no improvement. Nearly all breeds were in good request, and last Monday's improvement in value was well supported. The primed Downs sold at quite 5s 6d per 8lbs. There were very few calves in the market, and the veal trade ruled brisk, at 4d per 8lbs above the currencies paid on Monday last. We had a steady demand for pigs, at very full prices. The supply was only moderate.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.				Per 8lbs by the carcass.			
Inf. coarse beasts	3	4	3	4	Pr. coarse woolled	4	4
Second quality	2	8	4	0	Prime Southdown	5	2
Prime large oxen	4	2	4	6	Large coarse calves	4	0
Prime Scots, &c.	4	8	5	0	Prime small	4	10
Coarse inf. sheep	3	6	3	8	Large hogs	4	0
Second quality	3	10	4	2	Neatam. porkers	4	8

Lambs, 6s 0d to 6s 0d.

Suckling calves, 2s. to 3s.; Quarter-old-stone pigs, 2s. to 3s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 28.

The supplies both of town and country-killed meat on sale here since our last report have been seasonably good. Generally the trade is firm, at very full prices.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.				Per 8lbs by the carcass.			
Inferior beef	3	0	3	4	Inf. mutton	3	2
Middling ditto	3	6	3	8	Middling ditto	3	6
Prime large do	3	10	4	2	Prime ditto	4	4
Do. small do.	4	4	4	6	Veal	3	6
Large pork	3	8	4	4	Small pork	4	6

Lambs, 4s 6d to 5s 2d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, Sept. 29.

TEA.—The market continues very quiet pending the arrival of the overland mail, and there is no attention to report in prices. Good common Congon is quoted 14d to 14½ per lb.

SUGAR.—The transactions have been unimportant, but prices ruled steady. A very large quantity is announced for public competition during the week, and full rates are expected to be realised. For export there is a good inquiry. The refined market continues firm.

COFFEE.—The demand is moderate, and previous quotations are current for plantation Ceylon. Considerable quantities will be offered at public sale during the next few days.

RICE.—An extensive business has been done and quotations have improved about 6s per cwt. The stock on hand at the present moment are considerably larger than at the same time last year.

RUM.—There is a partial inquiry for the better qualities of Jamaica, but other descriptions are quiet.

SALT-PETRE.—The market is active, and full rates are demanded for all qualities.

TALLOW.—Business is rather active, and full rates are current. P.Y.C. on the spot 59s, and last three months, 58s to 58s 6d per cwt.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 28.—With a buoyant demand for Irish butter, most part of last week, business to a considerable extent was transacted at an advance on previous rates of 2s per cwt., and the market closed with a strong and healthy aspect. Foreign was also freely saleable at an advance on best quality of 4s to 6s, and on other sorts of 2s to 4s per cwt. Of bacon the supply of prime and fresh cure was insufficient for all wants, and prices ruled high in consequence; other kinds were in moderate request at irregular rates. In hams and lard no new feature.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 28.—Since our last report, full average time-of-year supplies of potatoes have reached us coastwise and by land-carriage. A steady business is doing in most kinds, as follows: York regents 80s to 100s; Kent and Essex 70s to 100s; Scotch 70s to 90s; and middlings 60s to 70s per ton. Last week's imports were 6 bags from Hambro', 100 sacks from Antwerp, 4 hampers and 53 bags from Rotterdam, and 4 bags from Harlingen.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 28.—The hop picking is now nearly finished, and the greater portion of the crop has been secured in good condition. Our market to-day is firmer, with a more active demand, and as growers do not at present press their growths on the market, prices exhibit an upward tendency. Mid and East Kent, 80s to 100s to 112s; Weald of Kent, 63s to 75s to 80s; Sussex pockets, 60s to 65s to 70s. Duty 220,000.

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 28.—There is only a moderate inquiry for tallow; yet, compared with Monday last, very little change has taken place in prices. To-day, P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 59s per cwt. Rough fat, 3s 2d per 8lbs.

WOOL, Monday, Sept. 28.—There is very little change to notice in the value of any kind of wool. The supply in the market is very moderate, and manufacturers continue to purchase rather freely. For export, very little has been done of late; nevertheless, holders generally still entertain great confidence as regards the future course of the trade.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Sept. 26.—Large importations of foreign produce continue to arrive; this week nearly 3,000 packages of Dutch grapes have been supplied at prices ranging from 8d to 1s 2d per lb. Of home-grown fruit there is also more than sufficient for the demand. The supply of Kent alberts still increases, and the demand being very slack prices for them have fallen. Good samples realise from 33s to 37s per 100lbs. Barcelona nuts fetch 22s per bushel; and Brazils, 18s ditto. Among vegetables are French beans, and cauliflowers; the latter realising from 2s 6d to 3s 6d per dozen. Cucumbers are plentiful. Spanish onions may now be had at from 1s to 2s 6d per dozen. Potatoes are greatly diseased; they have advanced in price considerably, but it is thought they will not long maintain present quotations. Cut flowers consist of orchids, Chinese primulas, gaultherias, heliotropes, geraniums, violets, mignonettes, heaths, and roses.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Sept. 29.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 65s to 70s; inferior ditto, 50s to 60s; superior clover, 90s to 100s; inferior ditto, 75s to 90s; straw, 52s to 55s per load of 36 trusses.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29.—The cotton sales were only 3,000 bales to-day, comprising 50 Pernam and Maranh, 104d; 150 Egyptian, 112d to 12d; 400 Surat, 6d to 8d; total since Thursday, 18,000 bales; speculation, 1,000; import, 45,000. The market closed very tamely, and prices of all kinds are the same compared with Friday's rates.

Advertisements.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The AUTUMNAL MEETING will be held in CHELTENHAM, on MONDAY, October 12th, and following days. The Great Western Railway Company will issue, at all their stations, a RETURN TICKET from Monday to Friday, at the price of a SINGLE FARE, to persons attending the meeting, who are provided with a card of introduction from the Cheltenham committee. Gentlemen who intend availing themselves of this arrangement, or who wish accommodation provided for them, are requested to signify their intention to the Rev. Dr. Morton Brown, without delay.

G. SMITH, } Secs.
R. ASHTON, }

London, September 30, 1857.

PREPARATORY ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, from the age of three to ten, conducted by Mrs. ATWOOD, 5, Park-lane, Croydon. Terms, including all extras, twenty-five guineas per annum. Prospectuses, with references, sent free on application.

CHEAPEST VERSUS CHEAP.—QUALITY THE ONLY TEST. **CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, and DECORATIVE FURNITURE,** USUALLY SOLD AS CHEAP IN WORTHLESS, THE REALLY GOOD IS CHEAPEST, and may be had at moderate prices, at the

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A well-selected stock always on hand.

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BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which, for Excellence in Temper, Quality of Material, and, above all, Cheapness in Price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition J. G. has introduced his

WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS,

which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 96, New-street, Birmingham;

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COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.—TRE-LOAR'S IS THE BEST.—Prize Medals awarded, London, New York, and Paris. Catalogues, containing prices, and every particular, free by post. Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

COALS.—Best Coals only. — **COCKERELL** and Co.'s price is now 25s. per ton net for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty. 13, Cornhill; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; and Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Piccadilly.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway. — **LEA** and Co., Highbury and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—HETTONS and TEES, 24s. per ton, cash, the best house coals direct from the Colliery to the Poplar Docks, by the screw-steamer Cochrane, Hetton, and Killingworth; second quality, Rusehells, Hetton, Wallsend (usually sold as Best Coals), at 23s. per ton. Delivered, screened, to any part of London; Highgate, Hornsey, or Edmonton, 1s. per ton extra. All orders to be addressed to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

CHIMNEY PIECES, TOMBS, MONUMENTS, FONTS, &c.—**EDWARDES, EDWARDS, and CO.**, 17, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they manufacture at their own Shops, in Italy and Belgium, as well as at the above address, every description of Marble Work, at the lowest possible prices. Their Galleries contain specimens of every Foreign and British Marble quarried, in Chimney Pieces, from 25s. to 300 Guineas each; Monuments and Tablets, from 5s.; Head and Foot Stones, from 30s. each.

A large collection of Sculpture, consisting of copies from the antique, and numerous original compositions.

Estimates and Drawings upon application.

"Works in Marble."—Vide Building News, 13th Feb., 1857.

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GOOD FURNITURE AT LOW PRICES.

THOMAS TURNER, CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, and GENERAL FURNISHER, 42, Great James-street, Bedford-row, Holborn.

It being a well-known fact that GOOD FURNITURE, if obtained at all, is generally charged at an extravagant rate, the Proprietor of this Establishment continues to sell only goods of superior style and guaranteed quality at manufacturer's prices.

ILLUMINATED FURNITURE.—By a singularly novel patented invention, furniture of every description is now profusely embellished with artistic taste and elegance, far surpassing anything ever yet presented for public patronage. The designs represent the most costly articles, at nearly the ordinary charges hitherto demanded. The School of Design has for its object the combination of the arts with those of the mechanical sciences, and, by this invention, both are blended, rendering the articles so produced at once tasteful, useful, and substantially manufactured.

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FURNITURE.—ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.—A new Furnishing Guide, of a superior order, containing designs of Furniture suitable to all classes, with reference, number, and cost of each article. Also, the sum total for furnishing a Villa or Mansion of any magnitude, can be had on application. No family ought to be without one. The increasing demand for information by persons about to furnish, from all parts of the United Kingdom, and the suburbs of the Metropolis, have induced **HOWITT and CO.**, at considerable cost, to prepare this their new Furnishing Guide, which, on perusal, must be appreciated by the public. Being in character with the high standing of the Establishment it represents, and ornamental in finish, it may have a place on the Drawing-room or Library Table.

HOWITT and CO., House Furnishers, Bedding and Carpet Manufacturers, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY of SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, covering a space of more than 60,000 square feet.—**J. DENT and Co.**, proprietors of the Great Western Furniture Bazaar, 30, 31, 32, and 99, Crawford-street, Baker-street, beg most respectfully to invite the attention of purchasers of any description of FURNITURE to their at present unrivalled stock, consisting of entire suites of drawing, dining, and bed-room furniture, manufactured by the best houses in London, which they have just purchased from several noblemen and gentlemen leaving England, under such circumstances as enable them to offer any portion at less than one-third of its original cost. Every article warranted, and the money returned if not approved of.

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